THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can three be furnished from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.---NO. 50. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 15, 1870.

"CICELY."

[ALKALI STATION.]

By BRETT HARTE, in October "Overland."

Cicely says you're a poet; may be; I ain't much on rhyme;
I reckon you'd give me a hundred, and beat me every time.
Poetry!—that's the way some chaps puts up an idee,
But I take mine straight without sugar," and that's what's the matter with me.

Poetry!—just look round you—alkali, rock, and sage;
Sage-brush, rock, and alkali; aint it a pretty page?
Sun in the east at morning, sun in the west at night,
And the shadow of this yer station the only thing in sight.

Poetry!—Well now— Polly! Polly, run to your mam;
Run right away, my pooty! By-by! Ain't she a lamb?
Poetry!—that reminds me o' suthin' right in that chat;
Just shet that door thar, will yer, for Cicely's ears is cute.
Ye noticed Polly—the baby? A month afore she was born
Cicely—my old woman—was moody-like and forlorn;
Out of her head and crazy, and talked of flowers and trees;
Family man, yourself, sir? Well, you know what a woman be's.

Nervous she was, and restless—said that she "couldn't stay;"
Stay—and nearest woman seventeen miles away!
But I fixed it up with the Doctor, and he said he would be on hand.
And I kinder stuck by the shanty, and fenced in that bit o' land.

One night—the tenth of October—I woke with a chill and fright;
For the door was standing open, and Cicely wasn't in sight,
But a note was pinned on the blanket, which is said
That she "couldn't stay," and I reckon she was right;
But had gone to visit her neighbor—seventeen miles away!

When and how she stampeded, I didn't wait to see,
For out in the road, next minute, I started as wild as she;
Running first this way and that way, like a hound that is on the scent,
For there wasn't no track in the darkness to tell me the way she went.

I've had some mighty mean moments afore I keem to this camp;
Lost on the Plains in '56, drowned almost, and shot;
But out on this alkali desert, a hunting a crazy wife,
Was as far as ever I struck for all-fired misery and strife.

"Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" I called, and held my breath,
And "Cicely!" came from the canyon—and all was still as death.
And "Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" came from the rocks below;
Once or twice a whisper of "Cicely!" down from them peaks of snow.

I ain't what you call religious—but I jest looked up to Him
And—this yer's to what I'm coming, and may be you think I'm;
But up away to the eastward, yaller and big and far
I saw—and am telling the truthful kinder star.

Big and yaller and dancing, and it seemed to beckon to me—
Yaller and big and dancing, such as you never see.
Big and yaller and dancing—I never saw such a star,
And I thought of them sharps in the Bible, and I went for it there and then.

Over the brush and bowlders, I stumbled and pushed ahead;
Keeping the star afore me I went whatever it led.
It might hev been for an hour, when sudden and all at once
Out of the yearth afore me that riz up a baby's cry.

Listen! that's the same music; but her lungs they are stronger now
Than the day I packed her and her mother—I'm safe to say,
Seventy miles, mebbe further—but the doctor kem the next minit, and the joke o' the whole thing is,
That Cis never knew what happened from that very night to this!

But Cicely says you're a poet, and may be you might, some day
Jest sling her a rhyme 'bout a baby that was born in a curious way,
And see—that she says: and, old fellow, when you speak of the star, don't tell
As how in the Doctor's lantern—for may be 'twon't sound so well.

THE KURO SIWO.

The Gulf Stream of the Pacific Ocean—It Makes Emerald Isles of the Aleutian Archipelago.

[P. B. Maury in the October Atlantic Monthly.]

So much for the Gulf Stream. Let us turn now to the Kuro Siwo, the other factor in the result claimed by the new theory for a thermometric approach to the Pole. The Equatorial current of the Pacific is wider and grander even than that of the Atlantic. It is the parent stream, out of which so many other bodies obtain their volume. It moves (so do all such currents of the ocean, on the line of a great circle, and with a velocity about the Equator at an angle of only a few degrees. It sweeps to the westward, in "uninterrupted grandeur," as one expresses it, around three-eighths of the circumference of the globe, until diverted by the continent of Asia and split into innumerable streams by the Russian Islands. Receiving no heat in drones, it imparts a much warmer climate than is given to the Sandwich or the Marquesas. The Philippines are made oppressively hot even in winter, and one familiar with it has said: "Time to me passed very slowly on Malacca, is all aglow in India, and becomes stifling in its tropical heat. The equatorial waters, after traveling fifteen thousand miles, and being fully three hundred days under the variegated sun, have thrown off the shoals and trees of Africa." This equatorial current is as broad as the Torrid Zone, and out of it comes the Kuro Siwo.

The latter possesses a temperature more striking as its contrast with the cold surrounding waters than does the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

Striking off at Formosa from the great Equatorial, it moves with majestic powers, heedless of the fiercest gale, and leaves upon the thoughtful observer is bent upon the discharge of some phenomenon. Reaching the fortieth parallel of north latitude, its surface is swept by the "brave west winds" of the Northern Hemisphere, and, sometimes, what is known as the "upper works," on the farm of Mr. Pollock. Unlike many other coal men, Mr. Stone, in purchasing his farm for the sake of coal, never omitted securing the land also, which can generally be had at a low price. He entertained a twofold idea of the business. If the coal proved a loss, he would have the land for farming; if it did well, he continued to operate both of his coal works with the highest possible economy, and invest the accumulating coal property in the region of the works, until his acquisitions had reached several thousand acres. And this was the case with Mr. Stone, under the tutorship of their unprecedented powerful influence in the business, and none lent more valuable assistance than Captain Joseph Stone, who located at Cincinnati and took care of the business there. In May, 1870, he sold the "upper works" to Jenkins & Co., and turned all his entire energies and that of his sons in the operation of the other works, leased by him at the date of the purchase of the second works, until 1876, he made the most of his money.

For ten years he lived in a small, obscure house at Wigham's Landing; but about four years ago, he built himself one of the handsomest residences in the lot adjoining, to which he removed soon after. It is of frame, and cost $30,000. It is surrounded by grounds, and was constructed entirely for comfort and picturesqueness instead of display.

But one of the enterprises of this truly noble gentleman failed to reach a consummation, before death removed him from the field. It progressed so far as to be a success beyond peradventure. We refer to the construction of an elevator at North Bend, fifteen miles below Cincinnati, a gigantic undertaking, indeed, for one man to undertake. Involving an outlay of $50,000. By the erection of the elevator at this point the Stones were able to ship the products of the west and northwest with coal, by rail, and to the full of their capacity, as soon as they commenced, and as we have stated, it is not quite completed yet, but will be in a short time. Having devised the plan, he lived to see it almost completed, it will now remain for his children to see whether the enterprise shall be successful or not.

But the fatigue and toil of his early life began to tell upon him, and he was taken down for a year ago he took sick of enlargement of the liver. At this he was much prostrated, and again an effusion of blood from the liver to the lungs would cause him much pain. He was attended by Dr. Hussey, of McKeesport, who did everything in his power to alleviate his sufferings.

In July last he resolved on a trip to Europe, but his physicians decided against it on the stop-station. Finally he acceded, and in the month stated, Mr. Stone, accompanied by his son Timothy, and eight servants, left Cincinnati for Europe. He reached there in safety, and visited Paris. Improved his health in the eighth of August, visited England, and thence traveled to Wales. He had been traveling on Tuesday, August 30th, and in the evening retired with an apparent change in his health. Wednesday morning, August 31st, on raising up in his bed, the lungs became flooded from the liver to the lungs came upon him in a manner that he was unable to breathe, and he died. He was a man of iron constitution, namely, by paying a royalty. They continued this until the year 1856, when Mr. Stone felt that he had accumulated enough to do so justify him in launching his bark upon the sea of commercial enterprise, and, of course, to have it return after *not* many days increased many fold. True, it was a bold venture, but coupled with energy and unbounded confidence having been made without having been, well considered in all its gigantic features, it knew him still satisfied of his ultimate success.

Selling the works at Beck's Run to the diggers, he purchased, with what he had left, the works at Wigham's, or purchase as he did shaws, to make it a purchase, but he did not want to sell. Everything—the coal, works and land were placed at a remarkably low figure, and Mr. Stone had made up his mind that he would invest in coal. But as he was on his way to Pittsburgh one morning to consummate the bargain, he met a friend to whom he related his troubles. Said the friend: "Don't you purchase the interest of your partners." He spoke of the Messrs. Pollocks, and as the friend accompanied him to Pittsburgh, drew from a well known bank the requisite sum of money, and handed it to Mr. Stone, who started him to the place of meeting. His partners, not expecting Mr. Stone to be accompanied by a friend, proposed to sell at a still greater reduction, and Mr. Stone promptly took them up, closed the bargain, and returned to Wigham's the sole possessor of the works. A fleet of boats was speedily in readiness to take the lower ports, and boat, coal and barges were disposed of at a sum which sufficed to pay off the last claim borrowed to purchase the interest of his partners, and leave a little profit remaining. In 1863 Mr. Stone purchased what is known as the "upper works," on the farm of Mr. Pollock. Unlike many other coal men, Mr. Stone, in purchasing his farm for the sake of coal, never omitted securing the land also, which can generally be had at a low price. He entertained a twofold idea of the business. If the coal proved a loss, he would have the land for farming; if it did well, he continued to operate both of his coal works with the highest possible economy, and invest the accumulating coal property in the region of the works, until his acquisitions had reached several thousand acres. And this was the case with Mr. Stone, under the tutorship of their unprecedented powerful influence in the business, and none lent more valuable assistance than Captain Joseph Stone, who located at Cincinnati and took care of the business there. In May, 1870, he sold the "upper works" to Jenkins & Co., and turned all his entire energies and that of his sons in the operation of the other works, leased by him at the date of the purchase of the second works, until 1876, he made the most of his money.

For ten years he lived in a small, obscure house at Wigham's Landing; but about four years ago, he built himself one of the handsomest residences in the lot adjoining, to which he removed soon after. It is of frame, and cost $30,000. It is surrounded by grounds, and was constructed entirely for comfort and picturesqueness instead of display.

But one of the enterprises of this truly noble gentleman failed to reach a consummation. It has been removed by death. It has progressed so far as to be a success beyond perad

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorised agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

THE RETURNS.

The Vote for Congress, State Senate and Assembly.

The total vote for Congress in the Twenty-second District, and for State Senate, are given below, in the districts heard from. Also, the total vote for Robb and Walton, on the Assembly ticket.

CONGRESS 22D DISTRICT.

	Negley.	Hopkins.	Frew.
Pittsburgh	5,591	3,816	754
Allegheny	2,826	2,138	469
Sixteen boroughs	2,319	2,153	249
Twenty-three t'ps	2,407	1,658	291
Totals	13,717	7,627	1,203

Negley over Hopkins, 3,090—over both, 1,822—with nine districts to hear from.

STATE SENATE.

	Anderson.	Swearingen.	Gordon
Pittsburgh	5 220	4,101	753
Allegheny	2,826	2,138	469
Sixteen boroughs	2,808	2,260	248
Twenty-two t'ps	2,171	1,539	300
Totals	13,027	10,086	1,769

Anderson over Swearingen, 2,941—over both, 1,142; with thirty-two districts to hear from.

ASSEMBLY.

	Robb, Reg.	Walton, Ref.
Pittsburgh	5,100	4,106
Allegheny	2,892	1,786
Fifteen Boroughs	2,272	1,361
Twenty-two Town'ps	2,277	1,616
Totals	12,441	8,750

Robb over Walton, 6,691, with thirty-eight districts to hear from.

THE LATE ELECTION—WHO WINS.

As the smoke of the battle clears away the results achieved by the Reform Republicans are being more distinctly perceived and realized by the people. We hazard nothing in saying that the Reform Movement has accomplished more in the interests of party purification and the reformation of crying abuses, than its most hopeful friends could have anticipated at the time of the inception of the movement. Without the mantle of "regularity" to give it credit with the people, without the aid of persons skilled in politics to organize it and direct its operations, without much assistance from non-partisans who sympathized with its aims and objects, it yet developed strength enough to give the law to the Republican party in Allegheny county, and compel the adoption of the most advanced platform of principles. Nowhere in the Commonwealth does the Republican party now occupy such elevated ground as in our own great county.

The Reformers, resting on the support of about one thousand pure and patriotic members of the party, who sought neither office nor political favor, met in Convention on the 6th of July last, and adopted a series of resolutions, embracing, in substance, the following recommendations:

1. A Constitutional Convention to reform the machinery of the State Government, and to cut off the abuses and curse of special legislation which have brought discredit and disgrace on the Commonwealth.

2. An improved method of making nominations, by which the people may be brought into more active participation in the business of politics, and be better represented—by which the political brokerage, slate making, and other discreditable practices of the present system may be cut off, and nominations for office brought under the compulsion of public opinion.

3. The substitution of fair and fixed salaries for the excessive fees now received by the Sheriff, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts, and other public officers.

4. A correction of crying abuses in the administration of the license liquor laws and the affairs of the county by the County Commissioners.

The absolute necessity of securing in the public service men qualified by fitness, intelligence and character was also presented to the people; and the Convention nominated a ticket composed of the best men in the county, not one of whom sought the place for which he was named, or was consulted in reference to the selection.

A political movement conducted on grounds so exalted struck fear and consternation into the hearts of Managers and Ring-masters. Every petty politician began to prate about the disintegration of the Republican party and yelp denunciation of the Reformers. Obloquy and reproach were heaped upon them by a mercenary press. Still the Reform Movement went steadily onward. The "Regular" Convention of 30th of August assembled, and, under the compulsion of a public opinion, if not generated, at least embodied and directed by the Reformers, adopted a platform as advanced in measures of reform as that of the Convention of the 6th of July. The Executive Committee of the "Regulars," under the like compulsion, exacted a written pledge from each of their candidates, declaring his individual approval of the resolutions of the nominating Convention. They stand before the people to-day, bound as strongly as pledges can bind, to carry into effect, in the various offices to which they have been chosen, the identical measures of reform inaugurated by the Reform Republicans. More, the Ring Masters were compelled to withdraw from the leadership of the canvass and to invoke the good name and honest character of a gentleman whom they detest as much as the most obnoxious Reformer, in order to fight under its cover.

The Reformers have accomplished a great and good work, and the masses of the party recognize it and are grateful. They have in fact accomplished everything they undertook. Who believes that the August Convention would have taken the high ground on which it placed itself, had it not been for the action of the Reform Republicans?

So heartily were the people in sympathy with the latter that we hazard nothing in saying that if the Democratic party had acted wisely and made no nominations, the Reform ticket would have been the "Regular" two to one. The paralyzing fear of a Democratic victory, as the election approached, alone saved the "Regulars" from a disgraceful defeat. Could the practicability of the success of the Reformers have been demonstrated, or even made to appear probable, every man on the ticket would have been elected.

The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to the Reform Republicans, which we are glad to hear is generally felt and acklowledged. Of course, there are narrow-souled and selfish politicians who will continue to regard the movement as a mere intrigue, because they are themselves incapable of comprehending that there can be anything pure and disinterested in politics. The people have taken the weight and measure of these, and they will be hereafter estimated at their real value. Meanwhile the cause of reform inaugurated under difficulties which none but the clear-headed, stout-hearted and pure-minded could have withstood, battled for with a courage and persistence which compels the respect of the most vindictive enemy of the cause, will continue to advance until the party is entirely regenerated and emancipated from the thraldom of the Ring.

The ticket elected is not a good one on the whole—but we are not without hope that the successful candidates will try to deserve the confidence of the party and people. In doing their duty we will uphold them and help them on. If they falter or turn back on their pledges we will expose them without mercy to the indignation of the people. Let them have a fair trial. For one we are willing to trust them on their pledges. Woe to them if they go back.

The 3,000 to 4,000 Republicans who repudiated the Regular nominations of 1870, are a standing protest against the iniquity of the delegate system. Put an end to it at once. The Reform voters are only the representatives of 20,000 Republicans who demand a fair method of making nominations. The last ticket has been elected—nominated under a system which makes opportunity for fraud and defeat the popular will.

It is with sincere regret that we are compelled to concede the defeat of General SCHENCK for Congress, which will prove little less than a national loss. He fought his district nobly, but against odds too great to be overcome. His opponent, Col. CAMPBELL, is reported to have received outside assistance from the Revenue reformers, whose hatred Gen. SCHENCK appears to have incurred in an especial manner.

WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION?

In connection with the subject of alleged German cruelties it is instructive to recur to the charges which, during the American war, used to be laid in against each other by the belligerents. All remember too with what eagerness and zeal these charges were confirmed and circulated by foreigners, especially Englishmen, and made to do duty as evidences of Northern or Southern barbarism, according to the prejudices and sympathies of the individual. The treatment of prisoners especially was a subject of bitter resentment and reproach on both sides. With reference to this disputed matter some statistics have been published, which are decidedly interesting. We give them as stated by Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his book on the war, and they may go for what they are worth. According to Mr. S., "a larger number of Confederates died in Northern, than of Federals in Southern prisons, or stockades. The report of Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, on the 19th of July, 1866, exhibits the fact, that of Federal prisoners in Federal hands during the war, only 22,576 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died." From another source it appears that "the whole number of prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons, from first to last during the war, was, in round numbers, 270,000; while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals was in like round numbers, only 220,000. Thus it appears that with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades, or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4,000 less. According to these figures, the *per centum* of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was *under nine*, while the *per centum* of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was *over twelve*."

From these statistics Mr. STEPHENS draws the inference that if the prisoners died from cruelty or neglect, the North must have been quite as culpable as the South; more so indeed. Figures, they say do not lie. What is the explanation?

IT is with unfeigned satisfaction that we note the action of the Philadelphia Union League in favor of early action for a Constitutional Convention in this State. This unquestionably is the great work to be done next. Certain leading politicians are opposing early action—indeed any action—because any reform will interfere with their prospects,—more especially because any change for the better in the fundamental law, particularly as regards special legislation, will interfere with the working of their machinery. But the people demand action, and we are going to have it. The abuses so much complained of can be reached in no other way. Our Constitution, framed many years ago, we have outgrown; and it fails to cover our increased dimensions, to say nothing of the abuses that have gone up under it. Allegheny county has just pronounced for Constitutional revision. Her entire delegation—just chosen—thanks to the Reform Movement—stands pledged to it. Leaders may attempt to qualify the popular verdict and by their peculiar arts try to stave off action; but our delegation will be held to a rigid adherence to the pledges on which they were elected. We are confident also that Mr. DILWORTH will feel like making his Committee an active agent in promoting the work; more especially in having the pledges on which he conducted the canvass redeemed to the very letter. It is true those pledges were extorted by the Reform Movement; but we prefer to regard them as having been given in sincerity; and we promise him all the aid we can render in having them redeemed. The work of the Reformers is not done. In fact, it has but just commenced. Having placed the party on the high ground of comprehensive Reform, they will insist on having the work thoroughly done; and will render the support which, as pioneers, the State has a right to expect from them. As the result of their labors Allegheny sends a full delegation pledged to Constitutional Reform. In this manner has the county been made to second, rather anticipate, the movement of the League, in steps toward Reform.

IT is to be hoped that our contemporaries, who are so much disturbed about the COMMERCIAL will not positively go into fits. It must be confessed, however, that there appears to be some danger of it; and we say frankly that we are not a little moved in view of the unhappy state into which they have been thrown and the consequences to which they are evidently exposed. If it will at all tend to calm their excitement, we will assure them that there is not the slightest reason in the world for taking on so about the COMMERCIAL; for it was never more serene, or in a better condition than at this very moment. Nothing being the matter with itself, it feels like offering its sympathies to those contemporaries whose case is so distressing. We do not know precisely what we can do for them, but cannot do less than express the wish that they might partake of the feeling which renders us so much happier than they. This probably is impossible, however, since such a feeling can proceed only from a condition to which they are necessarily strangers—perfect independence and a courage to do right—a condition which is always certain to win friends that are strong, and make only such enemies that fear if they will not respect you. Hence, the COMMERCIAL was never more calm and confident than at the present moment. Imitate our example, gentle friends, and you will enjoy a degree of prosperity, intellectual growth and moral health, of which, it is too evident, you sadly stand in need.

THE Twenty-fourth Congressional District appears to have been thrown away, DONLEY's defeat being unexpected. We suspect that he has had some left-handed help in more than one county, and that he be the victim of misplaced confidence. McCLELLAND, Democrat, seems likely to have at least five hundred majority. In the Twentieth District GILFILLAN has been unexpectedly beaten by GRIFFITH, Democrat. The Republicans fell off, and the Democrats appear to have been out in force. In the Twenty-first District the hopes that were entertained of the election of Mr. STEWART over FOSTER are probably not to be realized. All these are Republican losses. In the Seventeenth District MORRILL is probably defeated by one hundred by SPEER, Democrat. What influences have been at work to produce these results it may be worth while to inquire at some future time. We fear that the Congressional Committee, on which Mr. CAMERON is the representative, have done their work badly, and Mr. COVODE, too, who has a machine of his own, appears to have been fighting battles elsewhere.

THE elections of Tuesday furnished gratifying proof of the hold which Republican principles have on the country, and renewed the indorsement made last year of General GRANT's administration. It also settled the question—if there ever was a question—on which side the majority in the next Congress will be. While there have been some changes, the gains appear to be fully equal to the losses. The Democratic party has made a poor showing as a general thing; and in view of the great expectations that were entertained in that camp, Tuesday's doings are likely to have a decidedly demoralizing effect.

MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK made her first appearance in English drama, in New York, Monday evening. The *Times* says: "Her success was immediate and genuine. In a twelve-month she has mastered the language completely. No break caused by a missing word, no crowding of sounds by rapid expression, no mispronunciation interfered with the continuous sensual pleasure given by diction of unvarying purity. An occasional intonation in the German manner—or rather in a manner foreign to English audiences—and the misplacing of an accent on a proper noun, were the only reminders that the actress had thrilled German-speaking spectators with the portrayal, through other media, of the same emotions. Grandeur of attitude, breadth of gesture and beauty of voice were to be looked for in the personations Mlle. Janauschek now essays. But that which was not anticipated was the thorough freedom conferred upon her by her new gift, and fully profited by in her acting at the Academy on the occasion we write of. 'Deborah' was a dull play in its earliest English garb, under the name of 'Leah,' and a more scrupulous fidelity to the original piece has not informed the action with much life, or the dialogue with much force or brilliancy." The lady will probably appear in Pittsburgh in the course of the ensuing winter. Suppose she "inaugurates" the new Opera House?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The heirs of "Anneke Jans" appeared by counsel before Surrogate Hutchings, New York, and requested that the old lady's will (over two hundred years old) be admitted to probate, in order that proceedings against Trinity Church might be facilitated. The Surrogate said he would take the petition into consideration.

The Chicago merchants, it is stated, have commenced to feel the benefit of being able to ship goods under bond direct to that city. A Chicago firm has recently warehoused, under bond, a large invoice of green teas, imported direct from Shanghai *via* San Francisco and the Pacific Railway, having been forty-five days in the transit.

One of the most hopeful signs for France is noted by a Paris correspondent, who writes, that the Mobiles from Brittany, before going into battle, all kneel and pray for the Divine protection, and then receive the benediction of their priest. And what is more, the people stand around, and neither jeer nor laugh.

Another remittance of fifteen thousand thalers was made on Saturday, by Consul General Johannes Roessing, in New York, to the Central Station of the German Patriotic Societies at Berlin, as the proceeds of war fund collections in various parts of the country during the week. A large number of cigars, also, have been sent from Cuba, for the benefit of the general fund. Up to the present time Consul General Roessing has received no less a sum than $195,889 45 on behalf of those wounded in the war.

Commodore Vanderbilt recently bought, for $50,000, the old Mercer street Presbyterian Church for his friend, the Rev. Dr. Deems, who has styled it the Church of the Strangers. The upsetting, a few months ago, of the Hallgarten & Co. clique on Sunday, the 24 inst., and services were performed there during the week days. Sunday was the last day of the opening obsequences. Several clergymen spoke, and the Commodore addressed the congregation and wife. It was said that previous to the opening morning he had not entered a church during service for over forty years. Dr. Deems, being a North Carolinian, attracts many Southerners to his ministrations.

A chemist has been analysing a specimen of the liquor sold in a New York town, and says it is a mixed decoction sixteen degrees below proof, and is made of alcohol and water doctored with caramel, acetic acid, wood naptha and a trace of fusil oil.

The Mississippi papers insist that Governor Alcorn shall demand of Governor Senter the bodies of Tennessee duelists, who have violated the laws and desecrated the soil of Mississippi.

The opposition to the infallibility dogma is growing constantly in Germany. The Bishop of Breslau, whose diocese is one of the first and wealthiest in the country, has notified the Pope that it would be impossible for him to retain his position under the present circumstances. The Bishop of Rottenburg and his entire chapter stick to the opposition they declared at the Vatican during the sitting of the Council. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal MacMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he can by no means be responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred.

Chief Justice Chase is not so badly afflicted as the papers say, and his friends are loudly alleging that the premature story of his paralysis was circulated to crowd him off the Presidential track.

Mr. Kapp writes to the *Nation*, describing the renewal of Mr. Bancroft's degree from Gottingen: In 1820, there were few Americans who visited German universities, and, excepting Mr. Bancroft, I know only Messrs. Everett and Calvert who finished their studies in Germany. At that time it was a distinction in Germany to be an American; he was looked at with a sort of naive curiosity, common people wondering that the trans-Atlantic cousin was not black. Men of scientific renown, in general footing with their most distinguished countrymen—Goethe, for instance, always admitted Americans to his presence, had a long an interview—and all doors were hospitably opened to them. An American, in 1820, 1829, passed his examen *rigorosum* in classic Latin to win a degree was quite a phenomenon. Now, however, matters have greatly changed. It would be impossible to count the Americans now sojourning in Germany. It is common for our young universities to renew the diploma of their graduates at the expiration of fifty years. Gottingen, therefore, on the 15th ult., sent me, in due respect, had sent two of its professors, Wartz and Zachariae, to present the diplomas to Mr. Bancroft. The Berlin University, by its rector, Professor Du-Bois-Reymond, and the Academy by its secretary, Professor Haupt, addressed him in splendid speeches. The Queen had sent an oil portrait of Frederick the Great, accompanied by some handsome sentences, and almost all the prominent journals of letters had come to do their respects to the American scholar. I noticed among others the historians Ranke and Droysen, the members of the Academy, Curtius, Peritz Lepsius, besides Weierstrass and Grimm, and the jurists Gneist and Bluntschli.

The English reviewers can't understand Mark Twain's humor in "Innocents Abroad," and don't know whether he is in fun or dead earnest.

It is said that the widow of Admiral Dahlgren is about to write his biography.

Wm. Page, an artist of New York, is modeling a head of Shakspeare, which gives a different idea of the great author from any portrait now extant. It is the result of a study of numerous photographs taken at almost every point of view from a plaster cast of the poet's face. Declined to have anything to do immediately after death, though only a short time ago discovered in the collection of an ancient Roman family near Dusseldorf. The head as thus exhibited was one of the grandest and most massive, and the countenance the most beautiful, intellectual and noble ever beheld.

Ex-Governor Samuel Cony, of Maine, who has just died at the age of fifty-nine, was a strong Democrat in early life, and as such was elected State Treasurer for a constitutional term of five years. He repudiated the party when the Slaveocracy undertook to rule and ed Governor as a Union man, and was twice re-elected, doing good service as one of the "Big Four" War Governors" to whom the nation owes so much.

Do railroad officials pay sufficient attention to color blindness, a defect well known to opticians as not difficult to detect, on account of the utter impossibility of describing color. The only term that a person can intelligently use is a positive one, who has no conception of a difference between red and green has no suspicion and can form no conception of the appearance of every Fizeau or the former color. And may go through life easily enough without knowing that one of the seven elements of light is excluded from his sense and knowledge. Nor are such cases rare, Dr. Wilson, an English authority, finds that one person in eighteen has some defect of this kind, and that one in fifty-five confounds red and green. Others mistake red for yellow, yellow for green, pale green for cloudy, white and blue for black.

Washington shows a population of about 100,000, and the District embraces 132,000 people, which is 7,000 more than the State of Delaware. Probably the negro accessions account for a very large percentage of this increase, as the negroes, like the Celts, seem to prefer the cities. But there is a considerable and a growing element of whites here who like Washington because it is free from the commercial domination which makes New York, Boston, and almost all our larger cities merely a bourse and a lodging house.

The Elections.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twentieth District.

Samuel Griffith, Democrat, is certainly elected over C. W. Gilfillan, Republican, by from two hundred to five hundred majority. The estimated majorities are as follows:

GRIFFITH.		GILFILLAN.	
Clarion	1,500	Crawford	500
		Venango	400
		Mercer	100
			1,000

In 1868 Gilfillan had a majority in the district of 1,812.

Twenty-fourth District.

Captain McClelland, the Democratic nominee, in the Twenty-fourth District, according to present indications, will have 800 to 1,000 majority over Captain J. R. Donley, the Republican candidate. The returns thus far received give the following majorities:

MCCLELLAND.		DONLEY.	
Greene	1,900	Lawrence	900
Washington	400	Beaver	500
	2,300		1,400

Donley was elected in 1868 by a majority of 1,123.

Twenty-first District.

We are sorry to announce that Hon. Andrew Stewart has been defeated in the Twenty-first District, though the majority against him will be small. We give below the estimated majorities:

FOSTER.		STEWART.	
Westmoreland	1,600	Indiana	1,500
Fayette	800		
	2,400		

Sixteenth District.

Hon. John Cessna claims to be elected in the Sixteenth District by 75 majority.

Thirteenth District.

In the Thirteenth District, Mercur, Republican, is elected over Brockway by 150 majority.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The next Legislature will undoubtedly contain a good working majority of Republicans. So far as we can judge by the returns, there will be little change in the political status of the General Assembly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Leed's majority in the Eighth ward is 450; in the Twenty-third 411, and in the Twenty-eighth ward 170. The Twenty-fifth ward gives Cleeker 765 majority. The city complete gives Leeds 4,917 majority. Complete returns from the Second Congressional District elect Cessy by 14,000 majority. Complete returns from the Fourth Congressional District elect Kelly by 2,500 majority. In the city ward of the Fifth Congressional District, Harmer, Republican, for Congress, has a majority of 41. Burns county gives a Democratic majority of at least 900, a Republican loss, which will elect Reading, Democrat.

Venango.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 12, 1870.

Gilfillan's majority in this county is about four hundred, but we suspose he is beaten in the District.

A. P. W.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 12.—Griffith 226; Gilfillen 266; Keenan 254; McJunkin 242; Stone 245; Dudley 242; Hall 262; Haworth 254; Mackellaleck 254; McAlevy 241.

Mercer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENEVILLE, PA., October 12, 1870.

Gilfillan's majority in Mercer county will not exceed one hundred. The district is very close, and we cannot yet tell the result.

W. F. C.

Warren.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, PA., October 12, 1870.

The Republican majority on Congress, Judge and Assembly is six hundred. The county ticket is split.

E. C.

Westmoreland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 12, 1870.

Foster's majority will be held in about sixteen hundred.

Clarion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., October 12, 1870.

Griffith, Democrat, is probably elected by from three to five hundred. Clarion gives fifteen hundred, Crawford eight hundred, Venango four hundred, and Mercer not fifty either way.

T. S. W.

Fayette.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 12, 1870.

Thirteen districts give Foster five hundred and one majority. The Democrats claim the county by eight hundred.

W. H. M.

Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, October 12, 1870.

As near as we can make it, with five districts to hear from, Stewart for Congress has about fifteen hundred majority; Reamy, for Legislature, fifteen hundred. The rest of the ticket about fifteen hundred.

R. M. B.

Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1870.

Donley is beaten 400 in the county.

S.

Huntingdon.

Special to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, October 12.—Returns have been received from all the districts of the county but one. R. M. Speer, Democrat, for Congress, has a majority of about five hundred and ninety, which result will not be materially changed when the vote is to be heard from. The Republican candidates for Senate, Assembly and the county offices have majorities ranging from three hundred and fifty to four hundred. Old Huntingdon stands fast to the faith, notwithstanding the rest of the district has gone astray. The vote in the Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts to which this county belongs, is as follows and the result still in doubt. The S. L.

Crawford.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 12, 1870.

Gilfillan's majority in Crawford is about five hundred, as nearly as now ascertained. Douglass is beaten by Judge Lowrige from six to nine hundred. Judge Lowrige's majority is probably elected over Ashley for Assembly.

R. L. W.

Greene.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 12, 1870.

McClelland, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has seventeen hundred and seventy-eight majority in Greene county, as very full returns show, making an increase over the vote of 1868 of only one hundred and forty-four. The Republicans of Greene again indorse the course of Captain Donley.

G. S. J.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 12, 1870.

The Democratic majority in Richland county on the State ticket varies but a few votes from six hundred. Hubbell falls short, having four hundred and seventy-seven majority over Beaty. For Probate Judge Newell had two hundred and fifty votes. P. Romey, for Infirmary Director, has in the vicinity of five hundred majority over Hoffman, the Democratic competitor, having run on both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—In Ohio the Republicans carried eleven districts, and have elected Ferry in the Sixth, Shellabarger in the Seventh, Neal in the Eighth, Bundy in the Nineteenth, Monroe in the Fourteenth, Sprague in the Fifteenth, Ambler in the Seventeenth, Upson in the Eighteenth, and Garfield in the Nineteenth. The Democrats have elected Campbell in the Third district, Lamison in the Fifth, Turner in the Tenth and Morgan in the Thirteenth. The Republican Congressional majority in the First district is 2,200 against less than 2,000 last election.

COLUMBUS, October 12—The returns are coming in fast for Republican gains throughout the State. The Republicans gain one Congressman in the First District and one in the Fifth. The Democrats hold in Schenck's district and McClurg's district is very close.

LAZER—In the Second District there is a slight discrepancy in the Eighteenth ward, which at one count gives Hamilton 200, and recent figures show Stevenson's majority to be 147. The majority of the Republican candidate in Hamilton county is about 2,500.

Special dispatches received here from Highland county give Smith of the Sixth District, 190 majority. The Democrats claim 75, while the Republicans concede them 300.

TROY, October 12—Miama county, official vote, Sherwood 3,238; Heisly, 2,738; W. Clurg, 3,061; McKinney, 2,573.

GALLIPOLIS, October 12—Gallia county gives a Republican majority of 830, a Republican gain of 250.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 12—Fourteen Democratic counties show a Republican gain over last year and thirteen fifteen Republican counties show a Republican gain of 331, total gain in twenty-seven counties 4,127. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, Ferry and Polen, and probably lose two, Schenck and McClurg.

CINCINNATI, October 12—The returns of Hamilton county show a majority for Sherwood Republican, for Secretary of State, 6,000; Hoadley, Board of Public Works, 2,351; Wilson, Comptroller of the Treasury 1,-684. The highest majority on the Republican ticket was for Leuinger, Recorder, 3,597; the lowest, with the exception of Ampt, 1,887. Ampt, for Prosecuting Attorney, is elected by a majority of 53 majority. For State Board of Equalization Gerhardt and Levy 2,000. Carson is compromised. Janes is elected over Skautz by 1,242. Stevenson's (Republican) majority in the Second District is 1,500.

The indications are that McClurg, Republican, in the Fourth district, is defeated.

The Republicans have probably given up Schenck's election.

CINCINNATI, October 12—Wilson's majority in Hamilton county, is 2,683, instead of 1,683, as in a former dispatch.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 12—In fifty-eight counties reported, partially official, the Democrats have a majority on the State ticket of 961. The counties yet to hear from are:

In the Republican State ticket in 1868 1,481 majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman, probably two. Orth, Republican, and the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, by the arrangements to which the United States and after the 12th day of October, and during the continuance of the present Franco-German war, the United States by the neutral powers, and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor or roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation upon ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of either belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe, and to which it will enforce by all the means within its power.

And whereas, subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality thereof, by making use of the ports, harbors, roadsteads and other waters of the United States, by making such waters the base of naval operations against the other, for the purpose of renewing or augmenting military supplies or arms, or the enlistment of men, or to escape after committing hostacts within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the disturbance of the good order and peace of the same, and to the endangering of the safety of persons and property therein, and which ought not to be permitted or suffered by any nation which claims or exercises sovereignty over the waters subject to its jurisdiction, and which is desirous to maintain such sovereignty when the same shall be violated by the commission of such acts, and which the United States are both entitled and bound to maintain as against all nations and all persons whatsoever;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations will be enforced by the Government of the United States against all persons who shall violate the same, and that all citizens of the United States are warned against any violation of the laws of nations in the premises.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT, President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE EMPEROR'S CHARACTER.

He is Commanding, Courageous, Moody, Scheming, Cold-hearted—His Visits to Lyons were the Most Dreadful Engine of Warfare.

A writer in the *Galaxy* in 1856 gave an account of the daily life and character of the Emperor Napoleon III., which is doubly interesting now, coming as it does from one who had intimate association with the Tuileries enabled him to speak from personal observation:

There is, with but rare exceptions, a cold, hard, indifferent expression in his eyes—which, by the way, are dull, heavy eyes—and the whole appearance of the man is one to chill and repulse the beholder. All this changes, however, the moment he smiles. Then he becomes another man. The whole face assumes an expression of kindliness which is as beautiful in the otherwise unattractive countenance as is the most clearly defined and vivid rainbow across a storm-darkened horizon. There is, in the firm set of the head upon the broad and short neck, evidence of strength and power, and in the cold, steel-gray eye of the Emperor is to be seen the secret of his influence over more ardent natures. Impassive and calm, he can restrain and govern his emotions, he naturally controls those of lesser wills; hence the mastery he has over the fiery Spaniard, the sanguine Italian, and the impulsive Celt. But, for all this, he is well known in France, from any feeling of gratitude, but simply because the French people like to be ruled. He therefore took place certain things of which the Emperor nowise desired the publication. Silence on a matter of policy will conciliate these people, and they were completely won by the Imperial favors, which were dealt out in no niggardly manner. That they possessed documents and proofs which would have overwhelmed Valentine Vox, if genuine, may be believed from the fact that the latter was in the habit of visiting Fould, who was his private secretary, he at once repaired to his apartments and took possession of, and carried away, all his private papers. The same thing occurred when Duke de Morny died. He was, however, disappointed on many occasions, kind and generous where the recipients of his benefits had no claim upon him, but, as a general thing, these acts of kindness were not without an *arriere pensee*. No sovereign can now exist long without a knowledge of the effects to be produced upon the masses by the semblance of generosity and the art of dissimulation. In France there were never so many rewards, so many decorations, so many advancements made to lesser officials and to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. But this does not proceed from an impulse of generous heart. The Emperor, in pursuing this course, merely tries to attach the people to him through their interests.

I mentioned above that Napoleon smokes incessantly. This habit seems to be necessary to enjoy the quiet, dreamy state into which he generally falls after dinner. The cigars are larger than the usual size, and for hours has one lighted in his mouth, puffs volumes of smoke from his nostrils, and, to all appearance, seems to take pleasure in being half-hidden by the vapor which he himself creates. These moments of abstraction he forms his plans for the future, and that he owes his success in life to the habit of ordinary attention which he has indulged in during these dreamy intervals.

No one except the Englishman Kinglake has ever expressed any doubt regarding the personal courage of Napoleon. He has evinced on many occasions a coolness and decision in moments of danger which are impulsive or hasty during. I remember standing near him on the night Orsini and his accomplices attempted to kill him with the explosive bombs, and came so near succeeding. A huge gas-lamp was shivered to atoms before the carriage, near the Emperor's head, smashing the glasses, and a piece scratched his nose so that the blood flowed freely. Amid the confusion, the plunging of the wounded horses, the shrieking of the guests, and the cursing of many of whom were struck by the missiles, apparently had no effect upon Napoleon's nerves. He was cool and collected, issued orders regarding the wounded, whom he desired should be attended by the first physicians, and then, with the almost fainting Empress upon his arm, he entered the opera house and was received by the audience with cheer after cheer and over again, when warned that there was likelihood of the building being blown up through the streets, he has ordered his escort to fall back, and ridden far in advance, determined to run the risk without endangering others. He, however, has his moments of fear. At times he is oppressed by gloomy fancies, and at the periods becomes morose, unapproachable, exceedingly bitter and sarcastic in his address to those who surround him.

When he becomes more cheerful, the fact is observed by a certain bustling of action, during which pastime he is as merry gay as one ever sees him. He selects his favorites to participate in it, and all have previously despoiled pleasure trudges through the rooms to be hunted over so rapidly as to render the sport becoming fatiguing. His strong, short legs seem never to weary, and as he notices the lassitude of the others, he will, with a shout of glee, they fairly break down, the smile becomes a chuckle.

The way that in his room he arranges things to suit himself—hangs his engravings and family portraits, and surrounds himself with piles upon piles of papers. So long as he is, in his way, cheerful, he seems quite at home with the disorder of the rooms, but during the "dark days" he takes down the pictures, moves the furniture and looks about him, while grumbling and growling at himself. On these occasions the *maitre d'hotel* of the palace is in despair. By contrast, at other times he eats and drinks anything, makes no complaint, and seems to care less than the most insignificant member of his household.

I have seen horses which for years had borne His Majesty faithfully, driven from their days in the shafts of a butcher's cart. The moment they are no longer up to the mark, they are given away, sold for a trifle. They must only be dissolved he retired to Switzerland, but hearing that Austria was preparing to march against him for treason, he voluntarily returned and fought the lawsuit successfully. He was again elected, but his health broke down, and he retired to his practice. He was subsequently a member of the peace conference, and was active in the resolutions language; and again for another fourteen months for his memoirs of Henri Simon. He was appointed by the Government of Prussia has been unremitting.

An Austrian nobleman, Baron Sina, has generously offered to take care gratuitously of three thousand wounded German soldiers, at his country estate, the watering place Teplitz-chin-Teplitz.

Ernest Renan in an article on the war in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says that the war "has come to civilization at an hour when it admits that the French were the aggressors. He looks that the natural relation of France and England is that only of friendship but of close alliance. A league between the three great powers of Europe, France Germany and Italy, with England at their back, would soon establish a Confederate States Aid Association, which would be a great encouragement. The emancipationists, however, had no cause for hope. They issued addresses calculated to inflame the resistance, and stated their belief that the Confederate states were fighting to perpetuate slavery. Mrs. Mason was at the time in England, and intended by about fifty persons. On New Year's day, 1863, the terms of the proclamation were adopted by the Emancipation Society of London, indorsed by a large meeting of the workingmen, and sent to Lincoln, with the expressing trust that God would strengthen his hands. The war was carried forward, of course, to freedom and equality, throughout the world. Furious attacks were made upon them by the Times, and by Lord Palmerston. The *Saturday Review* said they were mischievous agitators, and the head of a watchmaker in the Geneva watch; steady fingers, exquisitely accurate eye, chronometer to still the patient, mind that has learned the way of nerves, will get at the artery. Yet our American and Irish friends did not flinch. Under the hospital fire self was smashed by cannon balls!

Every day more than two hundred thousand letters are sent home by the German soldiers, and about three thousand are received. The Prussian Field Post-office Department has shown itself very efficient.

A curious contrast is drawn by the Charleston, S. C., *Courier* between Strasburg and Sebastopol precisely the same number of days that Vicksburg did during the war. There were about the same forces of the besiegers and besieged. Both places, Vicksburg excepted, had the great advantage in the number of guns, and both had been for years prepared by the Germans. Vicksburg had not over a hundred cannon, and few of these were heavy. The Russians mounted 1,500 guns in regular fortifications—only slight earth works. The Russians had a powerful fleet and a powerful squadron as well as from Grant's army of seventy-five thousand men. The defenders of Sebastopol lived behind the most scientifically constructed fortifications in Europe. They owed to their positions with gallantry and fortitude, and doubtless merited the praise bestowed upon them. Let them have the honors they have fairly earned, and so Vicksburg capitulation, after an equally heroic defense, has been charged to the treachery and lack of courage of its commander.

Ulrich is immortal, and receives swords of honor from his countrymen. Poor Pemberton got only curses and disgrace.

King William is daily receiving an immense number of petitions and addresses signed by countless names, and coming from all parts of North and South Germany, asking him to pay no attention to any attempts at the mediation of a neutral power, but to continue the settlement of the pending difficulties between Germany and France.

Sir Henry Bulwer makes this admirable statement of the real position of France and of the claims that Paris has on the civilized world: Here is the most splendid city that civilization has perhaps ever raised, filled with works of art, the choice production of ages, animated by a brave, intelligent and cultivated body of citizens. Before it is encamped an army flushed with a series of victories, led to war in a manner where the civilian is the soldier, and armed with all the most terrible instruments which military ingenuity has devised and military skill can direct for destruction. Within it, though for the present overawed, are to be found, with arms in their hands, some of hundreds of thousands of individuals who in any crisis that dissolved society and provoked disorder, would not impro

Weekly Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 12, 1870.

There was a lull in business to-day generally at the banks in discounting. A good deal had been promised after "statement day" was passed, and somewhat of a rush is experienced from the accumulation of offerings. The banks with can be able to put through all acceptable paper, and there will follow an easy money market, in which borrowers in good standing can obtain necessary accommodations. The appearance of speculation, even in a legitimate form, is not a favorable sign. If, however, is nothing new and has been the situation for some time. The weather continues pleasant, only a little too dry. At least, so say our river men, who are now looking for a six foot rise just as soon as possible. Bacon and provisions are in good demand. The advance we have noticed has been sustained. This was caused more by the deficiency in the supply than anything else. The old stock is rapidly disappearing, and will soon be exhausted. Flour—The market presents about the same appearance as we have noted in some days as relates to prices or demands. The leading houses are doing a fair business with local dealers, and occasionally forwarding a few hundred barrels to other markets. The mills are well situated as relates to stock.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,227	7,290	10,517
Apples, bbls	4,383	6,066	10,999
Potatoes, bu	498	444	942
Corn, sacks	1,779	2,117	4,896
Wheat, sacks	1,920	1,792	3,712
Barley, sacks	3,005	3,294	6,299
Rye, sacks	200	719	1,319
Oats, sacks	4,593	4,608	9,201
Butter, pkgs	117	240	357
Bacon, tierces	83	67	150
Dried Beef, tierces	23	14	37

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market contains an abundant supply of the various kinds. The demand was fair and sales were made at the following: Soda ash—refined, 55 per cent, 3¾@4c; common, 45 per cent, 2½c; potassium, 7½@8c; pearl, 8½c.

APPLES—The market has undergone no particular change. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices, although weak, are no lower. One more fair to average apple crop will be diminished rapidly off the market $50,000,000 of bonds and throwing on the market a large amount of gold, he could probably buy all five-twenties to par in gold, now worth 95@96 in gold—a price which obviously he does not propose to exceed if they were liable to be called in for payment. It is also possible that the scarcity of bonds might create a demand for the new bonds at par; and upon that possibility depends entirely the success of the scheme. It is to be kept in mind, on the one hand, that even in the event of such a demand being realized, the scarcity of bonds would be diminished just in proportion as the new bonds were marketed, prices drooping correspondingly; but, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that the gold received for the new issues could be employed in the purchase and redemption of five-twenties, and that the process thus interposed would keep the market constantly depressed of $50,000,000 of bonds, the amount withdrawn at the beginning of the process.

Messrs. Ira R. Morey & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Room.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112½
U. S. Bonds 5s	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, '65	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Gold	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
6-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
6-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	110¾
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	111¾

—The feature of the Wall street market for the past few days was the strong and buoyant condition of the Stock Exchange, the dealings being on a very large scale and promising that revival of activity which has been so long expected after so many disappointments. The more settled conviction that the money market will not be visited with the stringency so usual at this season is the foundation of the more active movement in the various and miscellaneous shares, which took so marked a turn to-day. The *Herald* says: Authorities and opinions were seldom so unanimous in prophesying an easy money market the balance of the fall. While some are disposed to think the abundance anomalous and indicative of less activity in general trade, the facts show that the revival of business all over the country is general and encouraging. During the past year the country has received nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars which had been locked up in government bonds. Again, the 5 per cent loan which used to swell the demand for money has been greatly reduced. For instance, New York, which was wont to fluctuate between 140 and 160 before its lease to the Pennsylvania company, now stands withdrawn from the market by purchase for private investment at the money given in exchange for it is now in the street. A dozen other stocks have in the same way disappeared from the arena of activity, resulting in their stead cash equivalents. Moreover, the panic of 1869 marked down the prices to the extent of at least a hundred millions of dollars, so that to make the volume of stock values commensurate with the capital which they are capable of absorbing, their price must advance to not less than the standard of prices which prevailed a year ago. That a rising market is a happy one we have evidence in the cheerfulness and buoyancy which everywhere existed to-day. It is fair to say that Wall street has not been so thronged since last winter.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. S. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 12, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
C & H	93¾	94	93½	93¾	94¼
Do Scrip	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	90¾
Erie	22¾	23	22¾	23	23¼
Reading	101½	101¾	100½	101¼	101½
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131
Mich Cent	121	----	----	121¾	----
Lake Shore	94¼	94¼	94¼	95	95¼
Ill. Cent	136¾	----	136¾	137	----
Cleve. & Pitts	107	----	----	107	----
C. & N. W.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do pref	89¾	90	89¾	90	90¼
Rock Isl	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Pa. Paul	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
Do pref	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Wabash	----	----	----	37	----
Do pref	77	77	77	77	77
Ft. Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	94
Ohio & Miss	34¾	35	34¾	34	34
Chi. & Alt	114¾	114¾	----	114¾	----
Do pref	114¾	114¾	----	114¾	----
R. I. & Alt	----	----	----	----	----
N. J. Cent	97	97	----	97	----
Canton	67¾	68	----	68	----
Wn. Tel	5	5	----	5	----
Quicksilver	8	8	----	8	----
Pacific Mail	46¾	47	46¾	47	46¾
Adams Ex	67¾	67¾	----	67¾	----
Wells F	44¾	44¾	----	44¾	----
American	72¾	73	----	73	----
U. S.	45¾	45¾	----	45¾	----
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	94¼	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	91¾	92¼	¼	
Erie	23¼	22¾		¼
Reading	101¼	101½	¼	
Harlem	131	131		
Illinois Central	136¾	136¾	¾	
Lake Shore	95	94¼		¾
Cleve. and Pitts	107	107		
North western	81	81¾	¾	
Do. preferred	90¼	89¾		¼
Rock Island	113¾	114¾	1	
St. Paul	64¾	64¾		
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾		
Wabash	34¾	35¾	¾	
Do. preferred	77	77		
Ft. Wayne	93¾	93¾		
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	46¾	47¼	¼	
Adams Express	68	67¾		¼
Gold	113¾	113¾		

A PRICE OF GOSSIP.

Wall street is slightly disturbed by a piece of gossip which if true may have a serious influence on values. The story runs that a prominent Broad street Bear on stocks, and a German Banking firm, are to make a corner in gold, which is to run the Gold Room to-morrow in the shape of a lock up of cash gold. It is stated that the Broad street Bear has bought $6,000,000 gold, which he borrows on time to make deliveries, but that he has bought back $5,000,000 of his short gold sales to be sending from this city. The German Banking firm is reported long of gold. The cause of the Broad street Bears is supposed to be to get up the price for the purpose of selling more, as well as to intimidate those who are long of stocks so that the borrowers affect local speculation in money. The object of the German firm is to unload their long gold. It is believed that the Broad street Bears are the backers of the floating gold and have refused to enter the scheme, but they will probably accept the chances for the sake of getting gold to meet the loan market. The amount of gold now held by New York city banks is $12,387,841, against $21,581,526 last year. These figures show how easy a squeeze in cash gold could be made by a few individuals.

MONEY

Market more active and demand extended to later hours in the usual call, 6 to 7 per cent, among stock brokers, while the leading Government dealers had money at 5 per cent. The afternoon over $4,000,000 were borrowed for to-morrow's clearings at 6@7 per cent. $50,000 gold at 112 49-100@113 09-100. The steamer Java took $1,134,000.

STERLING.

Sterling dull 108½.

GOLD

Active and excited; opened at 113¾, touched 114, and closed at 113¾@¾. Borrowing rates 3-64 to flat. Clearances $36,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm.

Coupons, 1881	114	@114¼	
5-20s 1862	111¾	@111¾	
5-20s 1864	111¾	@111¾	
5-20s 1865	111¾	@111¾	
5-20s 1865, new	110¾	@110¾	
5-20s 1867	110¾	@110¾	
5-20s 1868	110¾	@110¾	
10-40s	109¾	@110	
Currency 6s	111½	@111¾	

STATE BONDS

Dull.

Missouris	90¾	Virginias, old	62¾
Tennessees, old	73¾	Virginias, old	63¾
Tennessees, new	69¾	North Carolinas, new	37
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS

Were active and strong early in the day, but closed heavy and lower on regular call, in gold.

Canton	68¾	Do preferred	88½
Cumberland Coal	20	Rock Island	114¾
Western Union Tel	5	Reading	101¾
Quicksilver	8½	St. Paul	64¾
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	82¾
Do preferred	11	Wabash	35¼
Pacific Mail	47¼	Do preferred	77
Wells-Fargo	44¾	Fort Wayne	93
Adams Express	67¾	Illinois Central	136¾
United States Express	35½	Do preferred	95
Pacific Mail	47¼	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	107
N. Y. Central	91¾	Do preferred	114¾
Erie	23¼	Chicago & Rock Island	114¾
Do preferred	45¾	C. C. & C.	89¾
Michigan Central	121	Chicago & Alton	114¾
Lake Shore	94¾	Do preferred	114¾
Michigan Southern	92¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Do preferred	103¾	Cleveland & Toledo	107
Chicago & Northwestern	81¾	Do preferred	89¾
Do preferred	89¾	Toledo & Wabash	34¾
Northwestern	81¾	Do preferred	77
Do preferred	90¼	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾

Sub Treasury balance—gold $82,228,588; currency $7,423,052.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 12, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring steady at $1 05¾@1 07¾.

CORN—Dull and declined 1@1½c, at 45c for No 2.

OATS—Dull and declined 1@1½c, at 35c for No 2.

RYE—Dull and declined 2c, at 80c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and drooping at 91¾@92c for No 2.

HOGS—Common shed iron may be quoted at $5@5 25 for singles, doubles, and trebles. The following are the imports from January 1st to September 30th, 1870:

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet, &c.	Total.
From foreign ports, tons	12,112	85,105	bdls 171,422	
Same time 1869	1		1,172	
Total—tons	12,113	85,105	bdls 171,422	
Same time 1869	11,783	45,668	273,712	

Price Current.

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMERCIAL—There has been a better demand for pig iron the past week under review, but no change in prices to note. The furnace companies are not pressing sales, and are generally well sold up for the season. We quote No 1 foundry at $32, and No 2 do at $30@31, cash, with the usual credit terms, and 250 tons No 1 at $32. Gray forge may be quoted at $27@29. We hear of sales of 1,000 tons mottled, cash, to be at $26@27, while and mottled at $25@26.

Manufactured iron bar mills are fully employed, but refined is a shade off in price. We quote at $80@82 50 for refined, and $77 for best grades. Nail mills continue in fair demand, with sales on the spot at $45, currency, and to arrive at $4 25@4 50, gold. Scrap is wanted, and 100 tons wrought were taken at $30 for delivery this month.

Blooms move slowly.

Pittsburgh sells at $33@36 00 from yard, as to brand.

Nails are dull. The leading brands are firmly held, but other brands are decidedly weak.

Anchors and Chains are steady. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 7¾ ₱ lb.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron attracts but little attention, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to make sales. Sales of 1,000 tons No 1 at $32. We quote No 2 at $30@31 00. Bar iron sells at $82 50@85 00 per ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33@34 50 ₱ ton.—*North American.*

October 5.—The demand for pig iron is dull and there is little change in prices:

Heela coke blast, car wheel	$29 00	@32 00
Do do do	23 00	@28 00
Foundry hot blast	26 00	@30 00
Intermediate	23 00	@25 00
Bar Iron is firm and all the mills are pushed to their utmost.		

A portion of the Ironton mill is now in operation, and doing good work.

Messrs. Dihanel & Co. are working hard to fill orders received for stoves.

The new stove foundry at Hanging Rock is busy, and, so far as we are new.

Laurel Furnace, Kentucky, was totally destroyed on Tuesday last week. Nothing being saved but the coal-house. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. Everything was done to extinguish the fire, but the flames were too great to be arrested. Mr Robert Means, the owner, was not on the premises when the accident took place.—*Journal.*

CINCINNATI.

October 11.—The stock of pig continues full and complete, with a fair demand. Prices are sustained steadily as follows:

PIG.	
Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@36 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	35 00@39 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	30 00@33 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	34 00@35 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	32 00@33 00
Vesta Furnace, per ton	30 00@31 00
Hot Blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@48 00
Cold Blast Charcoal, per ton	50 00@55 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, per ton	55 00@60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, per ton	50 00@55 00
Blooms, Marameo, per ton	95 00@100 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 20@1 30
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@1 50
WROUGHT.	
Bar, common, per ₱	3½@3 4c
Bar, refined, per ₱	3½@3 4c
American Sheet, per ₱	5 @5½c
Russia Sheet, per ₱	17 @19 c
Imitation Sheet, per ₱	12 @13 c
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per ₱	5½@5½c
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per ₱	5½@5½c
Nail Rods	5 @5½ c
Hoop Iron	4½@5 c

Nails—There is no assortment in the hands of agents and with a good demand they have a good stock of all sizes in filling orders. We make no change in quotations, but they are very firm:

10 to 40	$4 00@4 25	3	$5 00@5 75
8d to 9d	4 25@4 50	3d, fine	6 75@7 00
6d to 7d	4 50@4 75	Spikes, cut	4 25@4 50
4d to 5d	4 75@5 00		

Cleveland Pig Iron Market, October 5.

CAR LOAD LOTS.

Scotch pig	$30 00@31 00	—3 mos
Tuscarawas Foundry No 1	28 00@29 00	—4 mos
Tuscarawas Foundry No 2 soft	26 00@27 00	—4 mos
Tuscarawas	32 00	—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal, 1 & 2	42 00@43 00	—4 mos
Lake Superior charcoal, 3, 4 & 5	44 00@	—4 mos
Anthracite Foundry 1	38 00@	—4 mos
Lake Superior (bituminous coal) 1	37 00@38 00	—4 mos
Lake Superior (bituminous coal) 2	35 00@36 00	—4 mos
Black river charcoal 1 & 2	44 00@	—4 mos
Black river charcoal 3, 4 & 5	41 00@	—4 mos
Salisbury (for car wheels)	42 00@43 00	—4 mos
Lehigh coal for foundry use	23 00@	—3 mos

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.

Market unchanged, but a better tone prevails, parties looking around preparatory to engaging their winter stock. Best grades of iron in demand and getting scarce. Lower grades rather neglected.

PIG IRON—CHARCOAL.

Maleable	$ ton. $30 00@
Hot Blast No. 1	40 00@
Hot Blast No. 2	36 00@
Surface ore	5 50@
Bank ore	5 50@
BITUMINOUS COAL—HOT BLAST.	
Foundry No. 1	$35 00@35 50
Foundry No. 2	33 50@

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 8, 1870.

REMARKS.—The run of cattle and sheep for the past three days was not heavy, but that of hogs was above the average. The supply of cattle was extremely light, and sales correspondingly small. The sales of hogs were heavy, mostly on eastern account. The season for pork packing is drawing near; but as yet our dealers are not in the market, but are holding for offers, which, it seems to be conceded; will ere long be obtainable. The west is full of hogs, and the corn crop has never been excelled; hence there is no reason why prices should not rule lower. Sheep most with fair sales, many being bought and shipped east. But few home dealers were in the market. The following were the ruling rates of the market at the close:

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 25@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 75@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 00. Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3@4 00; Stock Steers, $20 00@30 00; 4 mos.

Hogs—Extra, Philadelphia, $8 12 @8 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 25c to 25c, $8 00@8 05; rough to common, 150 to 200, $7 25@8 10; light stock hogs, 90 to 100, none offered.

Sheep—Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 00@4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 25@3 50; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $2 75@3 00; four to five seasons, $1 50@2 00; 4 mos.

CATTLE—Receipts since our last, 1,435 head. The receipts since our last have undergone no quotable change. Sales of standard brands of Western flour, Mills, choice new, $6 50; Kentucky and other, $7 00; Ford & Crossett's, $6 00; good brands, $5 50@6 00; old Minnesota, $6 75@7 00; Milles National (white wheat), $6 50@7 50; sacks $7 50@8 00; Palmetto, $8 00; sacks $9 00. Morning glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $6 50; Palmetto, bbls $8 75; sacks $6 40.

WHEAT—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; sales are regularly made at the following figures: Higher grade 95c ₱ gallon; rectified 85c; proof $1 10; rye whisky $1 75@3 00@6 00, as per age and quality.

FEED—The demand has increased, with sales regularly made at the following figures: Bran No 1, $1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 05; middlings $2 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 ₱ cwt; rye shorts $1 75 ₱ cwt; chopped feed and meal $2 00@2 50 ₱ cwt; mixed corn meal 65c ₱ bush; screenings $1 ₱ cwt.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of Connellsville 9½c ₱ bushel, delivered.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Pioneer, Hydraulic, at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. The demand was fully up with the supply; choice roll sells readily at 33c, 33@ 35c being the extreme rate; inferior ranging from various prices.

CONCENTRATES—Lye—Sales Pennsylvania $4 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

ONIONS—There was a fair demand; and new bring $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have screwed; sales at $3 75@4 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12c@—per carton; Peaches, $2 50@3 00 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

PEANUTS—There is a fair demand, with sales from first hands at 80@85c; store sales were made at the usual advance. The market is firm and unchanged.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's Ile Oakley's, 10½c; cheapest olive, 10c. We note reductions to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

GROCERIES—We can report a fair trade demand for grocers. Sugars are firm and coffee in freely. The leading houses are doing a good business. We quote at the following:

COFFEE—Rio, Java at 24@27c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ ₱.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¾c; extra 13¾c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Cuba 10¼@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@12½c; Molasses sugar drips 9½@11c, being an advance of ½c ₱ ₱.

SYRUPS—Prices declined 5c ₱ gallon; Meyer & Kidder's, choice white honey 75c; Meyer's sterling's 65c; silver drips, 50c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 55@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CHEESE—The demand was fair, and sales were regular at the following: Western Reserve 11@12½c; Factory 12@13½c; Goshen 14@ 15c ₱ ₱.

COAL—The market is well supplied with Eastern anthracite, with sales at $9 00@9 50 per ton, delivered.

BEESWAX—Dealers are well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 30c ₱ ₱.

BROOMS—Following are the regular rates: Shaker No 1 ₱ dozen $4 50; No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $1 00; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $3 50; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 25; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Braid Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The business we have previously noted continues. Holders being firm at the following: Shoulders, 14½c; sides ribbed 17c; short ribbed sides 17¾c; clear do 18½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 24@25c; smokers, sugar-cured canvassed, 18c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear 21c. Stocks are light to-day. Dried beef, canvassed, 20½c.

LARD—Prime leaf, in tierces, 16½c; in kegs, 18c; in buckets, 18@18½c. Beef tongues $8 00 ₱ dozen.

CURRENTS—Dull, prices tend downward, with sales at $7@8 ₱ bush.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@22c ₱ ₱ for new crop.

Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 13, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market was firm with a good demand, more particularly as regards early deliveries. In fact, the rates of the raw material have been the same all week, the advantages of the market remaining with buyers. The sales of raw material reached 11,000 bbls.

CRUDE.

We have no particular change to note at the close of the of the market. The asking rates were: Spot 95c; October 95c; November 95c; December 9c; all year $. O. 90.

SALES.

3,000 bbls spot.....95c
3,000 bbls spot.....95c
1,000 bbls spot.....95c
3,000 bbls November.....95c
1,000 bbls November.....95c

REFINED.

The market was weak, with a declining tendency. The only sales were made for early deliveries; futures were entirely unsalable, prices uncertain. The nominal rates were: Spot, or until the 20th, 25¼c; last half October, 25c; November, 24½c; December, 24c; B. O. all year, 22½c; January to March, 25c. Sales 3,500 bbls October at 23c; delivery 25½c.

OIL BARRELS—Scarce and higher. Buyers are offering $2 45 for city make, on spot, with no sellers below $2 50. Buyers offering $2 10 for best make, deliverable November and December.

NEW YORK, October 12—The oil charters yesterday were a brig with 2,200 barrels, now in Boston, to Palermo, prompt, on private term at 5s per barrel and is per case, and a brig to Trieste with 2,000 bbls petroleum at 5s 2d.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 12—The *Herald* says: There was a light supply of oils morning, both sections of the road at the closing prices of the night previous. Soon after noon there was a weaker feeling, and at the close bids were made 10@15c below those of the morning, with no sellers less than buyers, the former 5@10 being inclined to sell largely at the prices bid, the latter preferring to be strong. Buyers are with producers generally holding at $3 10, and free sellers at that figure. Lower creek was sold at $5, and $5 05 for shipment at noon. There was no inclination to sell at less than $5 10.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 07½
500 bbls upper creek.....3 07½
500 bbls upper creek.....3 05
500 bbls upper creek.....3 05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 12½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 10
500 bbls lower creek.....3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 05
500 bbls lower creek.....3 05

Cincinnati Coal Market.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—There is only a moderate supply afloat, and prices are firmly held. The demand is for consumption, is increasing, and prices are firm, but no change:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per brsh	09@12c
Youghiogheny delivered	14@16c
Ohio River, afloat	09@09c
Ohio River, delivered	12@14c
Cannel, delivered	18@20c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 12.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 18; No 2 $1 15. Corn dull and lower; No 1 white 70c; No 2 68. Oats nominal at 42c. Petroleum dull and drooping; crude 11 00@11 10; refined 23½c.

Cattle

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
McAnlis	20	28,700	$5 25
Klemmens & Anli	35	49,720	7 00
Klemmens & Anli	23	31,400	4 25
Mayer & Noble	20	29,000	5 25
Mosses	21	25,570	4 40
Harford & Co	22	29,700	5 25
Mosses	20	19,110	6 00
Marks & Co	20	24,200	4 20
Briggs	20	21,260	5 75
Weakly	3	4,000	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Sprunt	17	14,470	$5 25
S. Richmond	1	900	3 00
Evans	2	2,000	$10 off 6 00
Bear & Marks	22	29,200	6 00
Bear & Marks	36	37,170	6 00
Baker	20	20,210	5 25
W. Hines	1 bull	1,250	3 50
W. Hines	19	19,180	6 00
Moses	17	19,720	6 30
Mosses	1	1,400	4 00
G. Marks	18	14,070	4 70
Bright & Moore	20	19,140	6 50
John McArdle	4	4,800	6 50
John McArdle	4	4,150	5 25
Mosses	1 bull	1,300	3 50

BRIDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Jno Evans	17,220	less $5	6 00
C Q Briggs	14	1,960	6 00
C Q Briggs	3	3,350	4 00
C Q Briggs	1 bull	1,340	2 25
C Q Briggs	14	15,760	7 25
C Q Briggs	20	22,700	7 25
Klemmens & Anli	26	35,620	6 25
Klemmens & Anli	21	25,170	6 25
Mosses	1	1,400	4 00
Jno McArdle	2	2,080	4 50
Jno McArdle	20	20,410	less $5 6 00
Bear & Marks	41	47,640	less $5 6 00
Bear & Marks	4 bulls	4,200	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Wt.	Price.
Bank & Given	20	17,340	$5 25
L. De Lane	29	19,830	6 25
Mc Anlis	18	20,610	6 25
C Briggs	34	43,320	6 25
Klemmens & Anli	19	21,660	6 25
Klemmens & Anli	19	21,090	7 00
Mc Anlis	20	23,000	6 25
Voits	47	48,980	4 37
Lancaster	11	11,270	5 25
Lancaster	11	11,270	5 25
Lancaster	3 bulls	2,940	4 10
J McAnley	19	18,370	6 62
J McAnley	2	2,000	4 00
J McArdle	20	21,720	7 25

Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff	24	5,360	$8 00
H C Holmes	38	7,600	8 12
A Weisenfluh	45	slop	7 00
H G Imhoff	49	13,230	8 45
H Dyson	49	10,780	8 45
H G Imhoff & Co	39	9,360	8 45
H G Imhoff & Co	20	4,760	8 45
H G Imhoff & Co	2	580	8 00
H G Imhoff & Co	66	19,040	8 20
A Watson	102	25,980	8 20
A Watson	94	20,040	8 20
Voetter & Brainard	79	21,850	8 60
Voetter & Brainard	79	21,850	8 60
Wm Wilhelm	96	25,050	8 40
Wm Wilhelm	96	25,050	8 40
E Dysinger	66	18,450	8 25
E Dysinger	15	4,150	8 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Jno F Ryenthaler	39	21,940	$8 10
A Watson	97	21,340	8 10
John Ryenthaler	106	25,780	8 40
Auil & Meyers	2	410	7 00
Auil & Meyers	3	1,020	7 00
A Watson	3	1,080	7 25
Voetter & Brainard	144	39,000	8 30
A Watson	10	2,880	8 30
John Ryenthaler	80	22,000	8 40
W. Wentworth	88	24,000	8 00
C M Keys	57	13,000	8 35
C M Keys	54	12,000	8 35
C M Keys	155	37,850	8 15
Jno Ryenthaler	19	4,750	8 40
J Lloyd	212	54,970	8 80
Jno Ryenthaler	18	14,530	8 40
E H Davis	214	54,300	8 50
W Hill	47	11,980	8 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Erisman & Co	40	32,360	$8 40
A Watson	48	9,650	8 25
J F Ryenthaler	39	11,100	8 25
A Watson	39	9,810	8 20
W. Leighty	37	9,270	8 10
W. Leighty	38	9,570	8 10
C Heyer	45	13,220	8 20
W. Wilhelm	48	12,850	8 00
W. Wilhelm	49	11,960	8 00

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E H Davis	221	17,950	$4 10
Erisman & Co	182	13,540	4 12
Erisman & Co	182	14,950	4 50
Erisman & Co	383	30,190	5 00
Erisman & Co	383	32,240	5 00
Erisman & Co	353	31,640	5 00
Erisman & Co	7	(bucks)	3 50 head
Auil & Meyers	106	8,740	4 75
Auil & Meyers	2	1,680	4 00
Auil & Meyers	107	(bucks)	3 50 head
E H Davis	188	15,160	4 37
E H Davis	2	1,600	4 00
Auil & Meyers	4	(bucks)	3 50 head
E H Davis	190	17,350	4 50
J Lloyd

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

TO THE BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS WHO MANAGE MOST OF THE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AND TRADE IN PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company appeal to you to furnish money to aid in the construction of this road.

We ask you to read and deliberately think over their views of the subject:

First. They don't ask you for this money that they may carry it away from your city and make money scarce to that extent; but they do ask that you will furnish this money to be used in this city and vicinity, in the paying for railroad iron, splice bars, chairs, spikes, locomotives, &c., &c.; also, to pay for wagons, carts, picks, shovels, wheel-barrows, &c., &c., all of which are manufactured in this city, of as good a quality and as cheaply as can be found abroad. All these things they propose to buy from our own people, and pay for with our people's money, so that in the operation the money is immediately returned to its usual channels of trade and currents of circulation without producing a discernable ripple on the surface of business.

Now, for this single operation of letting them use your money once, they propose to guarantee a return annually into your channels of circulation, at least fifty per cent. on the amount you loan them. (They mean, of course, the entire receipts of the road, not simply the profits.) Think of it—a constant, continually increasing stream, flowing into your channels of circulation for all time.

If this road is built on capital borrowed from a distant city, we will have to pay them the money back, some day, with a heavy rate of interest; and during all the time we owe them, they, instead of us, will be receiving this interest, and, in effect, we will be toiling and laboring hard, collecting money to be carried away from our city, never to return.

We will not stop here to consider the ruinous rates at which money is now obtained for public enterprises of this kind; suffice it to say, our business men would not and could not stand it in their private business, one day.

Instead of this, they want you to let your money, as it passes from hand to hand, in regular business way, just come around and pass once through the office of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and by that single, simple operation you will open up a spring or fountain, upon which your moneyed and business interests will forever be increasing and constantly refreshed by its healthy and health giving flow.

But the man who has the money now will perhaps answer, "if I give you this money when will I get it back?" We answer, they propose to give you in return as promising railroad stock as we know anything of in the country. This, to us, is perfectly clear, and if not so to you, would be glad to explain it to you as it appears to us.

In addition, they ask, how long will it be before you, as active, clear-headed business men, will, in the pursuit of your heretofore successful enterprises, have all you loaned them back again? Yes, double the amount. There is nothing better understood than this—that if you will furnish the energetic, industrious man, an opportunity to do, and a field to exercise his energies in, he will soon accumulate a fortune. This they propose to do—to widen and lengthen out your fields of operation, so that your enterprises, as successful in the past, may be doubled in the future, and your cup of opulence run over.

The failure on the part of one man to pay an honest debt when due, of, say, one thousand dollars, may, and often does, prevent the payment of many thousands. It closes the fountain and stops the flow in that direction. The consequence is that the channel through which this money would have run, presents, instead of verdure and freshness, barrenness and decay; hearts are made sad, hopes are blighted, and suffering the consequence.

So in the case of this road; a failure to assist as we should, when the opening and spreading necessities of the times demand of our means for new developments, may, and certainly will, prevent the growth of our now wealthy and prosperous city, in that increased ratio exhibited in the progress of her three populous Western rivals, and which Pittsburgh can only attain by imitating the liberal spirit of enterprise shown in their citizens. Our present sources of prosperity may be worked up to their capacity. Whether this be so or not, the failure to open another spread out before us which surpasses any one in the elements of wealth that have contributed to make Pittsburgh what she is, may justly be regarded as a surprising omission to embrace a certain means of putting our city again in the foreground, and making and maintaining her the Queen of the great Mississippi Valley.

TO BE ONE OF THE GREAT POWERS, OR NOT.

The time seems to be close at hand when the British drum beat will no longer ceaselessly follow the sun in his course around the earth, for the disintegration of the British Empire is making rapid headway in all the English colonies, except India. It was thought to bind the North American provinces to the mother country by confederating them in the Dominion; but, while some provinces declare for entire freedom or American annexation in preference to entering the alliance, even the Dominion itself has actually become a means of opposition to England. The power and advantages of union having been tested, the people become disposed to think themselves strong enough to dispense with the "home government," and the threats to this effect grow more earnest as every new wrong they fancy is imposed upon them. Thus this is by no means to the alleged inevitable destiny of the United States to absorb all North America, than it is to a natural discontent among the colonies of Great Britain with her policy toward them, appears from the fact that in Australia and in the other colonies outside of American influence, the same discontented complainings and movements toward independence are daily growing stronger.

In regard to the proposed federation of the Australian Provinces, a late speech of Mr. DUFFY's, in the Victoria House of Representatives, showed the strength, amounting to certainty of success, in the movement. It is supported by the majorities in the Representative Houses in the six colonies, and by the press in all. The type of confederation is stated to be centralizing in its idea, as that adopted by the Canadian Colonies. Like the Dominion also, these six colonies when combined together will really be in numbers and resources a strong nation, which will not long endure to have a government situated almost at the antipodes interfering in and controlling its affairs. England first used Australia as a prison house, and has never fairly got over the feeling that the Island still is no better than that, notwithstanding its progress in wealth and population. This has not tended to increase the islanders' good will towards England and the success of their independent movement is rapidly approaching.

Surely, England has a poor prospect before her, with her Anglo-Saxon colonies in America and the Pacific going off on their own responsibilities; with the most independent of republics just formed in the diamond diggings of her South African possessions; and with her rich Indian domains menaced on the one hand by Russia and on the other by a revolt from the hundreds of millions of natives, whose submission to British rule is treacherous indeed. The worst of it is the indifference which seems to prevail in England itself in regard to these things. The British people don't seem to care if Canada and Australia and the Transvaal Republic of South Africa do leave them. So long as they can buy and sell, they are willing to let these possessions go; are willing to let Russia proceed in her crushing out of Turkey and Persia and the other obstacles on the Czar's route to India, and are willing to support a system of alienating oppression toward the Hindoos, which both enriches all their foreign rulers, and impoverishes the people with a one-sided "free trade" with England, just such as led the thirteen American colonies to revolt.

England must either learn to treat all her colonies as equal parts with the British islands in one great empire, with equal privileges and representation in a common legislative assembly, or must expect to see one after another of her outside possessions slip from her control, leaving her a second or a third rate power in the world's affairs. It is possible for her even yet to conciliate her colonies and to combine with them into one nation, which shall continue to rank with the United States and Russia as a commanding power. Statesmanlike liberality to her colonies, instead of the old policy of getting as much from them and doing as little for them as possible, will alone effect this result, and in five years more even this may be unavailing. In a word, if her statesmen, and not her shop keepers, control England's policy, she can rule continental empires instead of dwindling down to her first condition of a mere island monarchy.

THE ROMAN PLEBISCITE.

Perhaps no government was ever set aside by a more unreserved or decisive condemnation than the sentence passed upon Papal rule in Rome by the recent *plebiscite*. The impression received by the first telegraphic report of the proceeding instead of being mitigated, is confirmed and deepened by subsequent details. As if to place the justice of the overthrow beyond the possibility of charitable doubt, one of the last measures of the Roman Government was an act of peculiar odium and infamy. It seems hardly credible, and yet it is true, that when, in the very article of death, the Papal Government armed and uniformed the brigands, murderers and other scoundrels confined in the Rome jails, for the defense of His Holiness against the people. Of course, these criminals were to owe their pardon to their fidelity, and were, therefore, deemed trustworthy. When the city had been occupied by the Italian troops, the people in their righteous indignation would have massacred the felon guards *en masse* but for the interposition of the soldiers.

Apart from the consummation of Italian unity, it is surely no wonder that there is joy in Italy over the downfall of the temporal power. In the earlier time it may occasionally have answered a useful purpose, though probably its evils always greatly outweighed its advantages. And it is certain that for many centuries it has been the source of continual divisions and ever recurring wars throughout the peninsula. For a long time it has been the most monstrous and offensive political and religious anomaly in the world. Ambitious, avaricious, ignorant, hostile to progress, and the bitter and persistent enemy of popular liberty, it has been a mere abomination in the eyes of the Italians, and when the question of its continuance was at length submitted to the people for decision, it was condemned by an almost unanimous vote. Fifty thousand were in favor of incorporation with the Italian monarchy, while only fifty desired the prolongation of the sacerdotal government. Many monks and priests even, we are told, helped to swell the overwhelming majority.

It is remarkable how little of either alarm or lamentation has been produced by the catastrophe among Roman Catholics outside of Italy. Some of them condling in the divine sanction of the system thus for the time abolished, may believe in the indestructibility of its life, and hence may believe in the certainty of its restoration sooner or later. This is the avowed faith of certain distinguished prelates. It seems, however, probable that intelligent Catholic laymen generally do not stand in need of the comfort which this confidence is adapted to afford. Well knowing that temporal power was not a prerogative of the early occupants of St. Peter's chair, they may see no reason why it should be considered as essential to the right performance of the duties of the position. Many of them, at least, clearly seeing how the spiritual functions of the office have been interfered with and degraded by the secular duties imposed upon the Pope, and grieved and offended by the scandalous exhibition which Rome has so long presented in the maintenance of the Holy Father's sway over a reluctant people by foreign bayonets, must have clearly foreseen the approaching revolution, if they did not long for its day. Then, they must find comfort in the fact that the change has not been effected by heretics but by the faithful, the hereditary supporters of the Church. The Holy Father is in the hands of friends, not enemies. When, alarmed by the rebellious cries and threatened violence of his subjects of the Leonine City, he called on General CADORNA for aid, that officer did not dare to send soldiers to the Vatican without a written request from the Pope and an express order to comply with it from Victor EMANUEL. So determined is the King of Italy not to encroach upon the Holy Father's independence. Doubtless the Catholic Powers will make arrangements to secure him a comfortable income, and also absolute freedom from control within the quarter assigned him, and thus, enabled to devote all his time to spiritual exercises and spiritual administration, he *may* introduce a new era of piety and prosperity throughout the Catholic world. In an event disclosing so pleasing a prospect the faithful need not mourn. For another reason, also, they may rejoice. Rome, as the seat of merely temporal empire, is suggestive of honorable memories and associations, while as the center of politico-spiritual dominion it calls to mind repulsive recollections of centuries of degrading misrule and outrageous oppression. While Rome continues the conspicuous center of Catholic unity, the repulsive suggestions which cleave to the name of the city must continue to shed an evil and repelling influence around the church which so earnestly clings to the city as the local source of its vitality and power. Now, in consequence of the late revolution, these bonds seem likely, in the course of no long time, to be much relaxed, if not entirely sundered. Rome henceforth will be looked up to by all the world and visited by tourists from all the world, as the capital of the Italian empire, not as the great ecclesiastical center which it has hitherto been. True, the Pope may reside there, but inevitably he will be quite overshadowed by the King. Rome will soon cease to be the city of ruins. The middle ages must soon vanish from its streets and give place to the nineteenth century. It will become a magnificent capital brilliant with all the splendors of modern civilization, and no doubt, after a few years, the exalted monk issuing bulls and rescripts from the Vatican, will be sought out and gazed at by tourists as not the least curious of the antique and medieval relics still preserved in the venerable city. Hence the Catholic Church of foreign lands will, with the lapse of each year, be more and more delivered from the odium of the past recorded in the Roman annals. Perhaps the time is not distant when the connection will be entirely dissolved, and Gallicanism, logically developed, will be everywhere triumphant. Having thus broken with the past, it will be possible for the ancient church to accommodate herself to the enlightenment of the age and become one of the ministers of progress.

THE ELECTION AND THE RESULT.

The election returns, as far as received, will be found on another page. They indicate the success of the entire Regular Republican ticket by a reduced majority. While this result was not expected by us, it cannot be denied that the Reform movement has been attended with wholesome results, in the interests of party purity and the correction of abuses. The Regulars could not go before the people without a platform, which was even in advance of that of the Reform Convention—a position into which they were driven by the Reformers. They were compelled to discard the worst of the Ring Masters and place the management of the campaign in the hands of Republicans, who were known to be in sympathy with the Reformers, and differing from them only as to the mode of effecting it. The ticket of the Regulars has been accepted once more under protest, because the mass of the Republicans feared the success of the Democrats in consequence of the presence of two Republican tickets in the field. We fear that the people have been dominated by their fears rather than their judgments and consciences, and hence the result. We are as firmly persuaded as ever that the large majority of the Republican voters of the county honestly desire reform in the party management and the administration of the offices. We do not for a moment doubt that they greatly preferred the Reform ticket to that of the Regular Convention. The paralysing fear of Democratic success in consequence of the party division alone induced thousands to yield a reluctant support to the Regular ticket, under the apprehension that it stood the best chance of success. The purest and best Republicans in the county gave their support to the Reform ticket, and the vote which it received represents the highest intelligence, and the noblest devotion to the Republican party to be found in our ranks. The Reformers have made a platform on which the party is hereafter to stand, and the imperialism of the Ring is crushed forever. Hereafter no person need expect office in the county who cannot show clean hands and fitness for the place. Office seeking has been dealt a fierce blow from which it will not soon recover. Incompetents have for the last time received party indorsement, and for the future will be compelled to stand back—Jobbery is at an end. The herculean efforts of the office holders, the free use of money and the arts of demagogues practiced on the colored voters, have helped to save a ticket which did not deserve to succeed, and could not have succeeded on its own merits. The people will hold the members of the Legislature elect and the Commissioner to a rigid performance of the pledges on which they have obtained their public trusts. General NEGLEY will be expected to abandon his Oriental schemes and betake himself to the advancement of the interests which immediately concern his constituents.

THE COLORED VOTE.

The Managers have done the worst possible thing for the colored voters by making them offensively prominent in the canvass just closed. Every art was resorted to; promises of all kinds were made to induce them to vote for the Regular Republican ticket. Colored orators were paraded conspicuously at public meetings; colored voters were banded together and pressed into service at committee meetings, and special pains were taken to have the entire colored vote polled at an early hour. No class of voters were cultivated by the Regulars like those who for the first time exercised the right of suffrage.

All this will, in the end, prove unfortunate for the colored man. Instead of being taken out of politics, in which he has figured so conspicuously for many years, he is made even more prominent by being made a politician, intoxicated by promises of office. The assiduity with which he was cultivated was positively disgusting to white men who are without prejudice against the man of color, but who do not believe that he is any better than the white man. The worst enemy of the negro could hardly have done him a greater injury than that inflicted by the Regular Managers in so parading him in politics as to shock all sense of propriety and decency. We will probably now hear something of offices and other favors promised, and we will be curious to see how they will be redeemed.

THE political campaign which has just closed has thoroughly revolutionized and renovated the Republican Party in Allegheny county. And the Reform Movement has done it. No set of leaders for many years to come will venture to depart from the principles laid down in the Reform Platform. The "Regulars" have been able to sustain themselves, after herculean efforts, only by pledging themselves in every form to the reforms laid down in that admirable platform. We feel ourselves abundantly repaid for our labors in this consummation. We have brought the party upon high and safe ground. Although the Reform candidates have failed of an election, the Reform Movement has dictated and established the future policy of the party and secured for the people many important reforms, which the Rings and Cliques have heretofore successfully resisted. In this the Reform Movement has won a great victory. It has done a service for which it will receive the hearty thanks of all good men. Political leaders have been taught a lesson which they will long remember. Ours is a victory over which we rejoice as something far more valuable than though we had won a score of offices. Hereafter we can safely count on fit candidates, decency in party leadership, and a vast improvement in the management of public affairs.

THE report of the delegates from this city to the Cincinnati Convention concerning the bridge at that city, is encouraging as to the support our River Interests are likely to receive from the different sections of the country represented in the Convention. Pittsburgh suggests the line of action which will probably be pursued to protect the navigation of the Ohio river from the spoliation with which it is threatened. The course suggested is: first, temporary injunction; second, legislation by Congress. On this course River Men will probably be agreed, and it is highly important that they should proceed promptly and energetically. That they will do so we may safely assume from the character of this numerous and influential body of men.

In the ward where the editor of the COMMERCIAL lives, at seven o'clock a count was taken, resulting in a falling off of 50 votes from the October vote. Immediately after the count the great Reform editor cast his ticket, and another count being taken the result still remained—Free none.—*Evening Mail.*

Something like this was quite extensively circulated at the polls yesterday. As the editor of the COMMERCIAL certainly did, in the usual manner, hand to the election officers of the Nineteenth ward a ticket on which was the name of WM. FREW, the story implies a grave imputation on the election officers of that ward. In common with all who prize honest elections, we are interested to know if the story is true.

THE New York *Sun* says that it is informed, on good authority, "that in the approaching reorganization of President GRANT's Cabinet, Major General HIRAM WALBRIDGE is to have the portfolio of the Navy Department."

THE President's proclamation enjoining the strict observance of American neutrality is very favorably received in Washington. The German Minister promptly telegraphed its main points to his Government, and expects a communication in reply. The French Minister is well pleased with it in the main, but cannot communicate with his Government very directly. It is understood, though, that as to some of the details he will memorialize the United States Government for a modification, deeming them somewhat too harsh and stringent.

THE Chinese Prince Kung, whose death is rumored, is an uncle of the reigning Emperor, has been Regent and has been Prime Minister for some time. His policy is hardly foreigners as a group like; and to him the world owes Mr. Burlingame's mission. If he has been murdered it is because of his endeavor to enlighten his nation and to modernize it. His death, if confirmed, will deprive the Western Powers of their best friend at the Court of Pekin, and may forebode disaster to the foreigners in China.

THE attention of the Pittsburgh street railway companies is respectfully directed to the fact given by a Boston paper in regard to a reduction in fares. The following is more convincing than much theorizing: "In 1860, when the fare on the Middlesex Railroad was reduced to five cents to Charlestown, the passengers have increased several hundred a day, and the gross receipts show a very handsome advance over those under the old fare."

IN 1869, there were grown in Illinois 5,446,994 acres of Indian corn, and if the estimate of the best judges is correct that the crop of 1870 is twenty-five per cent. greater, it will amount to 6,807,955 acres. At thirty-seven bushels to the acre, a low average estimate, the aggregate corn product of this one State this year will be the enormous amount of 2,7,894,355 bushels. Is corn, or cotton, king?

THE New York *Tribune*, in anticipation of next Tuesday's elections, publishes a list of the candidates of each party in the various States, with a statement of the vote in the last Congressional election. But doubt is cast on the general accuracy of the statement, when we read that James S. Graham and F. R. Brunot, are Republican candidates in the Fayette district, while in fact Ebenezer McJunkin has been the only Republican candidate in the district for several weeks.

THE Philadelphia Board of Education has become afflicted with a "strange view of the Bible command "The laborer is worty of his hire." This view just now is "worty of his hire," and practically applies the pagan doctrine that women have no souls. Its latest exhibition occurred a few days ago when the Board resolved to increase the inequality between the sexes one step further, by adding forty per cent. to the male teachers' wages and only ten per cent. to the pay of the female teachers.

A Brown estimate on the Missouri election claims 35,000 majority for Brown for Governor, but seems to forget that the party of sympathizers with the rebellion and the party of secessionists to the Democrats by the Republican divisions.

Help for the Suffering Virginians.

Persons well acquainted with the completeness of the calamity that has come upon Virginia, assert that the suffering entailed upon the people, especially the poor, will be greater for a time than any they endured in the (to them) most disastrous period of the war. The very means of daily subsistence have been swept away from thousands of people in a few hours. Crops, mills, and animals are all destroyed along the water courses in many of the fairest and best counties. Starvation stares thousands in the face, unless prompt assistance and supplies are furnished.

The people of Harper's Ferry, in an appeal for aid just now, say: "In a single day upward of forty-five of our citizens have lost their lives; more than fifty families have been rendered homeless, whilst the entire business of the town is for the present in complete ruin. After five years of destructive warfare, and five years of the ages of terrible floods, our once town was just beginning to recover itself when this fresh calamity came upon it. Those who escaped the flood are generally poor, but are doing their utmost for the relief of the sufferers. We have already fed upwards of 500 and housed during the coming fall and winter? For the answer we appeal to a generous public."

Such suffering as this, so sudden and so complete, should insure for it a ready one, without some kind response. It is a good suggestion that such organizations as the Mercantile Exchanges, Boards of Trade, Gold and Stock Exchanges, &c., should designate one or more of their leading houses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as depository of funds contributed. Let all such deposits be made to the credit of Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, whose large and generous heart and high patriotism would insure the prompt and proper application of the charity. The Legislature has just met at Richmond. Governor Walker can organize committees of members from the devastated counties, who would take charge of the funds, and supervisors in the counties, be able to distribute the funds properly in the purchase and delivery of flour, meal and salt to the destitute families in their midst.

In this way the help can be given now, when it is most needed, and can be distributed through official and responsible persons. New York and Baltimore are moving in the matter. Can not this city do something in regard to it?

AS THE first great university of the country to admit women upon equal terms with men to all its departments, Michigan University will attract much curiosity and observation for some time, to see the effects of the innovation. One peculiar feature of this university may have some effect in determining the result of this co-educational experiment. We refer to the system of "options" in the course of study, in consequence of which the students are free to room and board where they will in the town, with the slightest supervision. The faculties and resident officers of their proceedings and conduct outside of the lecture and recitation rooms. To be thrown thus on their own responsibilities and to be treated in turn with the utmost respect and intelligence, instead of professional interference and tutorial inspection for their good behavior, is more nearly alike the conditions surrounding young men and women outside of college life than is, we believe, experienced in any other institution, and must bring especial civilizing. That will not entirely warrant the drawing of general conclusions from the results of this particular experiment. Still, its lessons are worth reading and are not destined to be entirely useless, for if it proves well to educate the sexes together at Ann Arbor, it will probably be equally well to have been made to Harvard and York for the admission of women to their privileges will be strengthened beyond the chance of denying it. The first evidence to be given, that as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," the presence of a score or so of ladies, as companions of the 1,000 or 1,200 young men at morning prayers, the recitations and lectures, seem to have caused a marked absence of roughness and disorder among the students. It is said that "much of further graciousness, and gentleness, and decency, is expected to be inculcated there, and by these instrumentalities." If woman's presence in such spheres are realized it will be a good thing, for nothing so disgraces American colleges as the bullying spirit of older towards younger students, and disrespect to instructors which displays itself in "rushing," "hazing," "sending out," "lingering," "bolting," and other like amusements, alike technically designated.

THE Mormon people rejoice at and profit by a little rush in the United States civil and military authorities among them, as represented by Governor Shaffer and Col. De Trobriand. Though the former is too far gone in consumption for active exertion, he is unflinching in his purpose to administer the laws of Congress. In this he is fully seconded by the new court, whereof Judge McKean is Chief Justice. As an instance of the diversion to purpose in the office of Quartermaster of the Nauvoo Legion. The territorial charter stipulates that the Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, but since 1857 the Mormons have ignored all the "Gentiles" officers and have filled all the Young's commands. Governor Shaffer was thus disregarded in the order for the annual musters, and he forbid the muster in consequence. For the other, Col. De Trobriand has permitted himself to believe that Mormonism is not so bad after all, and has been praising it in a manner unpleasant to the "Gentiles," whom it is his duty to protect. So the other day he was relieved from duty there by a note, requesting that measures of punishment be taken against some soldiers engaged in a riot at Provo, the Colonel replied refusing to aid in the prosecution of the rioters, who are a clique of political tricksters. All of which delights the Mormons much.

AFTER going and not going, according to the telegraphic reports, the German steamer Westphalia at last got off on Wednesday. The reason of the alleged delay was the blockade of the New York Harbor by the French gunboat Latouche Tre ville. This vessel it seems lies off the Battery until a German merchantman is about to sail, when she goes up and down and refuses to interpret the departing steamer, beyond the three maritime leagues of our coast, prescribed by international law. True she is slower than the Hamburg passenger steamers, but she carries guns, and a well directed shot from one of her big guns might seriously interfere with the working of the German machinery and illustrate that "the race is not always to the swift." It is also very difficult to see how our government can prevent this trouble. If the German ships accept coal and supplies in American harbors, they have no right to complain when French vessels are treated in the same way; and as the Frenchmen are careful to go beyond the requisite three leagues and cruise where the vessels of all nations are free to fight or sail as fortune favors, the only condition that can occur is as much beyond United States jurisdiction as it is beyond that of any European government.

AN Englishman has invented a reporting machine that is claimed to stenograph a speech more accurately and fully than is done by any other method. He sits at something like the keyboard of a planoforte, and by applying his fingers to the keys, prints the words as they drop from the lips of the speaker, by light from an electric lamp on a strip of paper which rolls along underneath. But a system of phonetic marks is used, the words are not printed in letters. The keyboard appears to be divided into five sets, and the fingers of the left side, worked by the four fingers of the left hand, prints signs which represent initial consonants; the right, worked by the fingers of the right hand, represents the finals; those in the middle, acted on by the two thumbs, prints the medium vowels. This machine in its mechanical accuracy, preparing copy ready for the compositor would be a terror to public speakers were there no doubts of its soundness. Indeed, Andrew J. Graham, editor of the *Phonographic Visitor*, says that so far as the description gives us any idea of its construction, it does not materially differ from a machine constructed and patented nearly eighteen years ago by Mr. Fairbanks, then in his employ.

THE rumors of Cabinet changes increase. It is reported that Secretary Boutwell will not no longer be persuaded to forego the pleasures of private life, and will resign before Congress meets. Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, is most frequently named as his successor, although Wayne MacVeagh, son-in-law to Mr. Cameron and Minister to Turkey, is spoken of as a candidate. It is further asserted that Secretary Cox finds himself tired of the hustle of office, and that Mr. Bailey, of Philadelphia, is willing to be Minister to Berlin, doubtless to enjoy the intellectual atmosphere there. Ben. Wade is named then for the Interior. It is further intimated that Secretary Robeson is equal to the task he has undertaken of the navy, which he finds impossible in the Navy Department, and for this office, too, is Mr. Walbridge named. There is one other rumor, that Hon. John A. Kasson, who has been for years a student of European matters, aspires to be the first American Minister to the Italian Court in Rome. News is scarce in Washington in vacation, and correspondents will furnish some of these, but all this can be doubted until officially confirmed.

THERE is no improbability in the French rumors of King William's insanity, for it is a matter of history that nearly all the kings of Prussia, since the establishment of the monarchy in 1701, were more or less afflicted with insanity. It is undoubted that hereditary insanity runs in the blood. The taint commenced over three hundred years ago, when Frederick Albert, second Duke of Prussia, became mad, and he believes he was poisoned in his drink. Frederick I, first King of Prussia, was crazy at times, and his son, Frederick the Great's father, was a lunatic. Even the great Frederick did not entirely escape from the taint. His successor, Frederick William III, was weak-minded and entirely subject to Napoleon Bonaparte's will. His son, the last King, it is remembered, was too weak-minded to rule, so that a regency superseded him in October, 1858.

CHICAGO can't get over the St. Louis census, and believes all kinds of theories to satisfy its claims to be the larger. The favorite theory is that St. Louis waited until Cincinnati and Chicago had published the results of their census and then it counted their Fair visitors and hotel guests, opened registers where everybody put down as many names as they could think of, roped in various small towns in Missouri and Illinois, until more people were enumerated than the entire population. Nothing of the sort. The St. Louis census was probably no more exaggerated than that of Chicago, and even if it were to the extent of 15,000 to 25,000 as the Chicago papers say it is, that number will be more than met right during the coming decade.

THE brisk speculative days on Wall street have nearly ended, and those who flourished thereby, complain of dull times. Stocks and bonds are dropping, but are making any money, and even the European war gives but a momentary life to the prevailing lethargy. It was the most brisker even in the very heat of last summer, than it is now when splendid crops, great prospects for trade, and the acknowledged ability of the government to pay its debts are giving new life to every legitimate branch of trade. The people at large won't suffer from this state of things, and they won't have much sympathy with the speculators, who grow rich out of the nation's miseries.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The tax of five dollars on passports is no longer required by the Department of State.

At a meeting of citizens in New York Monday night plans for a new elevated street railway from Harlem to the City Hall were approved, and it was resolved to continue the meetings until the work is begun.

The pernicious effect of trashy papers and dime novels has a new illustration. A band of tender young thieves has been arrested at Nashua, N. H.—a flourishing and unusually well appointed corps; for the little scamps had one hundred dollars in the common purse, two guns, a number of revolvers, a whole keg of gunpowder, and a dark lantern. The youngest of these infant marauders was eight years old; the most venerable had attained the age of twelve. They were upon their travels, having come from Manchester.

The death of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, leaves at Mr. Gladstone's disposal the greatest prize in the lottery of British Ministerial patronage. The salary is £25,000 per annum, with an outfit of $20,000, besides a free passage for the Viceroy and suite, and the use of palaces furnished in royal style in Calcutta and other parts of India. These are the direct advantages, but the indirect emoluments are so immense that the Indian Viceroy, after having expended the whole of his salary, usually at the end of his official term of six years brings back with him from £50,000 to £150,000 in hard cash. He is forbidden to receive presents from the Indian princes, many of whom have the wealth of sovereigns, but usually comes back with a fortune nevertheless.

At a meeting of the alumni of Columbia College, President Barnard favored removal into the country. New buildings are wanted, and though with an annual surplus of $25,000, the college can afford no up-town site.

General Quesada will return to Cuba in the latter part of November with 40,000 muskets and 10,000 rifles.

Settlement with our soldiers and sailors for their bounties and payments advance very slowly. Of the 200,000 back soldiers who are listed during the late war, only 60,000 have received their bounties. It it estimated that 100,000 yet remain to be settled with. One firm of claim agents, who have presented 12,000 claims for colored soldiers, have been suspended from doing business with the Bureau.

The great Virginia floods have called attention to the benefit to come from the storm-signal system. A single telegraphic dispatch from Harper's Ferry, announcing the beginning of the rising of the water there, would have saved a large portion of the property destroyed over down the river.

Letters to New York merchants from Pittsburgh and Cleveland customers indicate that the huge yellow fever stories of the city papers are scaring away customers.

Owing to the reported advance of the German army, and the threatened bombardment, large quantities of cotton and other merchandise, originally intended to be forwarded from that port to different parts of the continent, are now being sent to Liverpool. Silks and other fine material are now coming forward from Havre to Liverpool, and shipped thence to Bordeaux, *en route* to the Brazils and South America.

The New York *Standard* says that "a dispatch from St. Petersburg has just been received by a well known banking house in this city to the effect that Count Bismarck has agreed with Napoleon to reinstate him on the throne, and to reserve to him the provinces between the Rhine and Paris till such time as his Government shall be thoroughly re-established, and to suppress German sentiment with regard to the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine on condition that France should acquiesce in the seizure by Prussia—and help her in it if needs be—of Holland and the Russian and Austrian Polish provinces. Bismarck's ambition is that Prussia should, under the name of United Germany, possess a large portion of the territory on the south of Europe which would render her invincible."

Forty thousand four hundred and three Canadians emigrated to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1870.

It has been proposed in Richmond to erect a monument to commemorate the highest point of the late floods.

A new cattle plague, called the dry-rot, has appeared in Jersey county, Ill., which baffles the skill of all to find a remedy to check it. The victims are seized with a stiffness all over, and slowly waste away.

An Ottawa dispatch says that fifteen vessels have been seized for smuggling on the coast of Nova Scotia. They were laden with tea and tobacco from the United States. The marine police of the Dominion are now cruising in force in the waters around the coast of the lower provinces, and it is determined to put an entire stop to the smuggling which has been going on for some years past.

In the year ending October 1st, 39,069 emigrants landed at Boston, more than in any preceding year.

General Sherman went to a ball in San Francisco the other night, and before he left was presented with a flag of California silk, a Mexican serape, gold lace and a pair of Ohio hickory, mounted with gold and silver.

The English wheat crop, it is estimated, will fall 6,000,000 bushels short of last year's, increasing the market for American grain.

Reconstruction has been the creation of the postal department this year in economizing, that the estimates for the next year's appropriation will be four or five million dollars less than last year's appropriation.

Beer drinkers will be pleased to anticipate a choice, new flavor in the lager made from this year's crop of Wisconsin hops. It is authentic that the vines literally swarmed with hop lice, and that the insects were packed into the boxes, afterward to be dried with the hops.

The corps of army officers that have been examining the availability of torpedoes in war will report favorably. Their more general use especially to seaports.

The counterfeiters have been baffled by the peculiar red and blue fibre of the new postal currency. The attempt was made by lithographic imitations of the fibre in pale red and blue, passing each sheet through two separate impressions, but this was only a poor substitute. The color did not show, though, and as the engraving runs all through the paper, the detection was easy.

As an instance of the wildness of some of the newspaper talk about the New York census, is the statement of the *World* that General Sherman's order of the 5th of July to muster out volunteers will be a lump to his returns, "to make up deficiencies."

In ten years—between 1860 and 1870—life insurance, as a business, has increased in Massachusetts from $151,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, with a reserve, and Montgomery adds, of $100,000,000. In 1869 outside companies insured through their agents, nearly $121,000,000, collecting about $7,000,000 in premiums, their increase being double over that of the previous year.

The Fenians in New York City is the first Irish republic ever established, and possesses many novel governmental contrivances.

The German steamer Westphalia had a hard run to escape the French gunboat La Touche Treville, which chased her from quarantine.

The obstructions in the Weser have been removed, and the Baltimore and Bremen steamers are to resume their trips. The Ohio has 830 passengers engaged for her next trip from Bremen.

The "Church of the Beloved Disciple," Episcopal, about to be built in New York at $50,000 cost, will be erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Talman.

The Venezu elan revolution is ended, the government of Guzm an Blanco being in acknowledged supremacy. The difficulty with Holland has been settled, except that Blanco refuses to continue diplomatic relations with the Dutch Minister.

St. Louis estimates her annual increase in population since 1860 at six per cent., and expected to enumerate 287,909. Instead the census was 312,963, indicating nine and seven-tenths per cent. annual increase.

The annual muster of the Mormon Nauvoo Legion, established under Gov. Shaffer's order, will take place November 1, and those familiar with the Prophet's views believe that when that event arrives he will make an issue with the Governor.

Vermont's debt is $806,000, having been reduced $180,000 within the year.

On Friday two loaded ships left New York for German ports, indicating that trade in that direction is being resumed.

From the observatory at Marseilles a comet has recently been discovered, which is visible only through the telescope. It is moving from the "Whale" toward the "Ram" with great velocity. It has also been observed from the Dusseldorf Observatory.

The Mormon leader declares that if those dead-head excursion parties don't quit coming out there, they'll give 'em something worth telling about. One sweet creature in a looped skirt, Tyrolese hat, and a fetching smile, carried a buffalo so badly that his hair turned white in a single night.

The following did not occur in Mexico or Spain, but in the chief city of the United States, and not in the days of Ancient Rome, but in the present century. A gentleman entered one of the Coney Island horse cars, and when asked for their fare, refused to pay it, and began an indiscriminate assault upon the conductor and passengers, many of whom were also passengers. Passengers rallied and succeeded in ejecting their assailants, who retaliated by stoning the car. Three passengers, who had guns with them, then fired a volley of shot at the rioters and put them to flight. Arrests were made.

A few days ago, at Greenock, Scotland, twelve young men, caught in a shower, took refuge in a deserted smithy. One of the number found there a tin box, a foot square, and another observed a little oil on a forge. Neither thought the discovery of moment, but a third of the party took up a hammer, aimed a careless blow at the box, and found that it was the building of the land eleven of the ill-fated youths were blown to atoms.

There is soon to be a child's theater in New York where all the infant phenomena of the day are to appear as actors and actresses. The pieces are to be specially adapted to children, with child-like dialogue, and plots turning on the passions and accidents of childhood.

The female assistants employed in the male department of the New York Grammar Schools ask that the salaries of the male and female assistants be equalized, the former now receiving an average of $1,400 per annum, and the latter only $725.

Wilmington, Delaware, has $10,833,983 capital invested in manufactures, whose products for last year amounted to $15,256,131.

An English paper advertises one hundred and forty church preferments for sale. The cure of souls can be bought and sold, just like any other sort of property, in the Church of England, but livings do not nowadays fetch a very good price. The disestablishment of the Irish Church has had a very bad effect upon the English ecclesiastical market. This was clearly evidenced a short time ago when the church patronage of the young Duke of Norfolk was put up for sale. The Duke being a Roman Catholic, cannot present to livings, and his advisers thought that though the gift might therefore as well be sold, but they acted rather too late in the day. The bids were so low that they scarcely in any instance approached the minimum reserved price.

A citizen of Copper Falls, L. I., claims that he has perfected a system for saving copper (probably in crushing) by which two pounds can be produced where only one has been obtained heretofore, and the cost will be but silghtly increased.

The New Orleans *Times* says of yellow fever in that city: "It is well known that the type and form of the yellow fever has been growing less virulent for several years past, so that it has become, really, a comparatively simple, readily yielding to proper treatment. It never was half as fatal as congestive fever, and other fevers of that type, which, though they prevail extensively, never produce any alarm."

The New York Crystal Palace building will be 3,000 feet long and 150 feet wide, with a central area of eleven acres.

Richmond, Va., has 51,093 population; had 37,-910 in 1860.

The negro Montgomery and his sons who got the St. Louis $50 prize among the hundred competitors for the best New Orleans or long staple cotton, are now working the Joe Davis plantation where they were once slaves.

The Dead Letter Office reports a marked decrease in the accumulation of dead letters attributed to the fact that for the last quarter. Titles in writing owing to the gratuitous posting, by the Young Men's Christian Association, of unstamped letters deposited in the postoffice, and the free use of printed envelopes, upon which letters not called for within a specified time are to be returned to the senders.

At Baxter, Kansas, a merchant and clerk were stopping together, unpacking some goods, when a double-barreled gun shook down from the wall, and, both barrels discharging, they were both shot in the head and instantly killed.

A writer who speaks as if he knew all about it, says: but few changes are made in the Treasury Department, no matter what party is dominant. The area of these colonies is equal to all Europe; their population is 2,000,000, exclusive of the aboriginal races; their revenues equal the revenues of the European States, except France and the republic—namely, Portugal, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Greece and